EON.

N SALES. OMEROY & CO. nd 85 Randorp G SALES rble Statuary. BENCH CLOCKS,

s, Vases, Card and Tadison-st., IG at 10 o'clock, and le at 3 p. m. ISON, POMEROY & CO. NE FUR SETS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

a in all the Fashionable Styles
Sale unreserved.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ning. Dec. 15, at 9:30

LE SALE arlor & Chamber Sets d Velvet Carpets, full line good second-hand contact fas, Easy-Chairs, General OLD GOODS, Merchandise, Hollday Good etc., etc. POMEROY & CO. BUTTERS & CO.

.'S Regular Trade Sale AL FULL LINES OF
NS. CLOTBING.
FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.
INTLETS, FURS, ETC..
MORNING. DEC. 14.
MEES SALESROOMS, CORNER
AND MADISON-ST. RS---RETAIL SALE. SWARE.

ec. 15, at 10 o'cl'k & Co.'s, 101 & 103 Wabsah-av. BUTTERS & CO., Anci'rs. 'S Regular Saturday Sale. e Ware, ellow Ware, mass Rhine Wine, ic, at 9:30 o'clock, at 1 120 Wabash-av.

IL STOCK BALE, UCTION. S & CO., Auctioneers

RE & CO., 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

GOODS ners: We shall sell a very ney Goods, Toys, and is, and a general asof every description,
Parlor and Chamber,
and Bureaue, Extension and
Wardrobes, Lounges, MirCarpets, Stores, Parlor and
cases, Book-cases, &c.
GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

at 9:30 o'clock, ery, in open lots, URNITURE.

ION SALE OF LO ROBES. given that on TURSDAY, the ber, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., store of P. B. Weare & Co., 83 o, I shall sell at public suction er for cash, between 4, 100 and bes of various grades. Parties e can examine the goods by callare & Co., at the place above A. C. LEIGHTON.

& CO., Auctioneers, , Dec. 14, at 9:30 a. m. Dry Goods, Fancy and Clothing.

ICNAMARA & CO., N. W. cor. Madison-st

AMARA & CO., Auctioned ECTIONERY.

OLLARS. ep's Collars. Quality, \$1.50 per down and the Country of the Coun

## The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PIANOS.

DOUBLE VICTORY!

The Standard Pianes of the World.

STEINWAY & SONS, being the only piano-makers who manufacture "every portion" of the instrument, including all the metal parts, were honored with an additional Medal and Diploms of Merit for "the surpassing excellence" of their Machinery Ball exhibit, upon the following ananimous official report of the same judges: "These articles of composite metal show the highest perfection of finish and workmanship, and the reatest firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality, with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 hs per square centimeter, as demonstrated by actual tests. The full metal frames of cupola shape, possess an unequaled degree of resistance, permitting a vestly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities of their instruments."

FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR, PARIS, 1867. FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

Assignee's Sale!

Any one contemplating

purchasing Clothing for

Men's, Youths', Boys', or

Children's Wear, will find

it to their interest to call

150 STATE-ST

H. W. WOLSELEY, Assignee.

EDWARDS & BROWNE.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

We have on hand an assortment of fine old Vinteges of PORT, ANGELICA, MUS-

CATEL, SHERRY, HOOK, and CLARET WINES. Also the FINEST BRANDY produced on the Continent. Guaranteeing these specialties to be per-fectly pure and reliable, we recommend them to all lovers of good Wines.

PERKINS, STERN & CO

ART GALLERY.

Magnificent Art Gallery and Stu-

dies are the centre of attraction

for those looking for exquisite

things in Photographic Art for

Presents. Nothing can be more

durable and appropriate. Fine Portraits, and Rich and Rare Art

Goods a specialty. SITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT, Studies and

Gallery, Wabash-av., 210 and 212.

THE CANADA

Madisən-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

Is offering at Manufacturers' cost prices.

136 Seal and Mink Sacques.
1.800 Neva Scotia Mink and Shetland Seal Sets.
200 Gents Seal Caps, finest quality.
2,500 Alaska Mink Sets.
1,200 French Lynx Sets.
3,000 Buffalo, Wolf, and Raccoon Robes, &c., &c.

FURS Ladies' and Gents'
Sealskin Hats, Caps,
Gloves and Wristlets.
Furs of every description. Finest Goods—Lowest
Prices. J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison.

FINANCIAL.

On real estate securities.

ADOLPH LOES & BROTHER,
120 and 131 LaSalle-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES

to lean on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provis-ons, on City Certificates and Vouchers, on Rents and forugages.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

BOOKKEEPER.

The advertiser, a Practical Accountant and therough Double-Entry Bookkeeper, having had over 15 years superience with the Whoiseast Trade in Chesnowill be at liberty to make a new engagement after Jan aury 1. Address "MILLARD," care of Carrier No. 18

Keep's Custom Shirts.

SHIRTS.

BEAK & BUCHER.

111 BANDOLPH-ST.

CALIFORNIA

and get prices at

LYON & HEALY.

VOLUME XXXI.

BRIDAL PRESENTS. MOST OF THE

# AND OUTFITS FOR THE

RECENT WEDDINGS HAVE BEEN FURNISHED BY

GILES. BRO. & CO.,

JEWELERS. 266 & 268 WABASH-AV.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

lew and Beautiful Designs for the HOLIDAYS.

A.H.MILLER.

61 Washington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. fancy and Easy Chairs, mier Stands & Centre Tables. lusic Racks, Work Baskets, oot-Rests and Blacking-Boxes, Rugs in great variety.

CHICAGO CARPET CO., 283 STATE-ST. OLD STAND OF ALLEN. MACKEY & CO FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HOUSEFUL of CHILDREN with 31 full-page pictures; FRISK AND HIS FLOCK with 32 full-page pictures, and

PUSSY TIP-TOES' FAMILY with 30 full-page pictures, are certainly three of the handsomest and best books for children not only ever made in this country, but ever for sale here. All the Book-

stores have them. Price, \$2.25 each. "'A Houseful of Children,' by Mrs. D. P. Sanford, (New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.), is a collection of stories for children by a lady whose acile pen has done good service in the cause of juvenile literature. The book is beautifully illustrated, and will form a very handsome present for this time of the year." --- N. Y.

TO BENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

INTHE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

CONFECTIONERY. GENUINE COURT-HOUSE FIRE CHARM BELLS FREE!

Present of one of these beautiful souvenirs of Great Chicago Fire, atrictly genuins, and orig-it sold at \$2 each, will be given FREE to every chaser of a box of GUNTHER'S CANDY. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

stockholders' Meeting. THIRD NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, III., Dec. 8, 1878. annual moeting of the stockholders of this Bank is siscing affection will be held at its Banking on Iusaday, the shi day of January part, be in the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m.

J. HEVING FEARCE, President.

COLLARS. Keep's Collars. Best Quality, \$1.50 per dosen; six taken MANUFACTURING CO.,

Have, UNDER COVER, all sizes of

LACKAWANNA

Which they can deliver clean and free from snow or ice. Wholesale and retail, at lowest market rates. Also Briar

MAIN OFFICE: 97 WASHINGTON ST., Docks-Corner Nineteeth & Grove-sts.

HATHAWAY Coal Dealer,

MAIN OFFICE AND DOCK: Cor. Market and Randolph-sts

Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st. Office and Dock, No. 267 Archer-st. Office and Yard, No. 711 West Lake-st. Branch Office, No. 148 LaSalle-st. Anthracite and Blossburg Coal constantly on

and. Also dry Traverse Beech and Maple Wood. Orders from city or country will receive prompt

Coal by the car-load at market rates.

## FURNITURE THE TOBEY

STATE & ADAMS-STS., Are offering the largest and most complete assortment of NEW and ELEGANT STYLES of FASHIONABLE FUR-NITURE, suitable for the Holidays, at a most ASTONISHING SACRI-

Has a full line Jos. Rogers & Son's FINE CUTLERY. Carvers in sets and in cases, Table and Pocket Rnives. Also a fine assortment of Japanese and Swiss Goods, and a large variety of other goods at low prices, suitable for the Holidays.

192 & 194 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

BRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, BRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMANTER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 9, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triolicate, subject to the usual conditions and requirements, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 3cbh day of January, 1877, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of Military Supplies, etc., on the following routes in the Department of Dakota, during the year commencing April 1, 1877, and ending March 31, 1878.

1.—BOUTE NO. 4.—Wagon transportation from and to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota.

to stations in the State of Minnesota and Territory of Dakota.

2.—HDUTE IN MONTANA.—Wagon transportation from and to stations in the District of Montana, and from Corinne, Utah, or such other station on the Union Pacific Raffroed, to stations is Montana.

3.—RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.—River transportation between Morehead, Minn., or Fargo, D. T., and Fort Pembina, D. T.

4.—FERRIAGE between Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and Bismarck, D. T., and between said Fort and Ferry-landing opposite thereto.

Proposals for each route should be, made separately, and be accompanied by a bond guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded to the bidder he will duly execute the same. the same.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be offered.

Blank forms of proposals, guarantee bonds, requirements, etc., can be had on application to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., Fort Shaw, M. T., or at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation on Route——," and addressed to the undersigned.

BREAL C. AMD, Chief Our terrograms. the undersigned. BENJ. C. CARD, Chief Quartermaster.

**OLD PAPERS** 

OLD PAPERS.

FOR SALE, AT 75 cts. per Hundred.

Apply at Tribune Counting Room.

STEAM HEATING. Thoroughness, Convenience, Economy

HEATING. Brought to a remarkable perfection by CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, 0. OIL TANKS.

OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street.
OFFICAGO.

PARTLY MADE SHIRTS. Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress-Shirts. The very best, 6 for \$6; can be finished as casely as sewing a straight seam. A BOBTAIL.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

The Same Being the One-Horse Address Issued STEINWAY & SONS have been decreed the supreme recompense, viz.: TWO MEDALS OF HONOR and TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT, being incontestably the highest honors bestowed upon any plane display at the Centennial Exhibition, no other plane exhibitor having received more than one medal and one diploms. To the Messrs. STEINWAY only has been secorded, by the unanimous verdict of the Judges, "the highest degree of excellence in all their styles," as shown by the following official report on the STEINWAY exhibit of Grand. Square, and Epright Planos, viz.:

"For greatest concert capacity in Grand planos, as also highest degree of excellence in all their styles of planos, riz.: Largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings, and construction and bracing of the metal frame."

After this the report minutely describes and indoress the six principal and most valuable of STEINWAY'S patented inventions, which have made "THE STEIN-WAY" Yesterday.

It Has Occasioned Some Disgust Among the Great Democratic Lights.

The Advice of the Literary Bureau Apparently Ignored.

The House Democracy Keep

Up a Brazen Front on the Electoral Question.

They Will Compromise, Provided They Have Things Their Own Way.

ject of Military Interference. Which Will Not Tend to Sensibly

A Little Proclamation on the Sub-

Cause. Animated Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Case,

Advance the Democratic

In which the Heavy Guns of Both Parties Are Brought to

Wade Hampton Goes Through the Formality of an Inauguration.

Queer |Fish Caught by the Congressional Net in New Orleans.

DESPERATION. DOINGS OF DEMENTED DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16 —A personal and political friend of Mr. Tilden, just from New York, says that he is completely absorbed by the Presidential question, and that he declares that he must be inaugurated by taking the eath of office at New York if he cannot take

it at Washington. This gentleman thinks that unless Mr. Tilden is inaugurated his mind will become deranged, and there will be a received. of Mr. Greeley's sad end. Mr. Tilden is conof Mr. Greeley's sad end. Mr. Tilden is considerably stimulated by Northern Democrats who have expected to receive offices from him, and who are now becoming desperate. The report of the meeting of Indiana Democrats held yesterday at Indian apolis has the old ring of those Indiana Conventions in the days of the Rebellion which were controlled the the "Knights of the Circle." Senator Morton, on reading the incendiary and revolutionary call reading the incendiary and revolutionary call for County and State Conventions, determined to go home at once, and ne left to-night for Indianapolis. Those who remember how he stamped out treason in Indiana during the Rebellion feel confident that he will now so direct the Union sentiment that Indiana will not be led astray, but will sustain the laws, Constitution, and the Union against all agitators who may seek to revive the Rebellion. What the Southern Democrats facetiously term

is not the document which Tilden desired to have issued to the people. The argument pre-pared in New York and brought here by Hewitt was an elaborate pronunciamento which was to have rallied the faithful to the revolutionary anner which Tilden wishes to erect. The Na tional Committee was summoned here to give it the strength of their names, but when they it the strength of their names, but when they had heard Hewitt read it some expressed their unqualified dissent, while others were opposed to the issue of any addresss at all. In vain did Hewitt expatiate on the well-rounded sentences of the address, and declare that Tilden desired its adoption. A number of the Committee were determined that it should not appear, although as a compromise they consented that, after the return of the Southern Committees, if their reports were favorable it might be published

WITH SOME MODIFICATIONS. with some sompleations.

So Mr. Hewith had to pocket his pronunciamento, and content himself with the issue of his "Bobtail address,"—a weak gun which Chandler speedily spiked. Tilden has thus far managed the Democratic politicians with wonderful cunning, but some of them are getting restive, and the refusal of the National Committee to indorse them was the first decided. Hewitt laid before them was the first decided kick in the traces.

NO COMPROMISE. THE HOUSE REVOLUTIONISTS SHOW A DISPOSATION TO BULLDOZE IT THROUGH.

7 PER CENT
In sums of \$15.000 and upward on choice inside real
estate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 159 LaSalle-st. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Democratic party in the House have committed themselves against my proposition which looks to the adjustment of the Electoral difficulties bethe adjustment of the Electoral difficulties be-tween the two Houses by the making of a new rule, or to the submission of the question in any way to the United States Supreme Court. The action of the House with respect to the report of the Judiciary Committee this morning on Mc-Crary's resolution, and its subsequent action on Le Moyne's proposition, show this. McCrary last week had a resolution sent to the Judiciary Committee providing for the creation of a loint last week had a resolution sent to the Judiciary
Committee providing for the creation of a joint
committee of the two Houses to devise
some plan for adjusting the difficulties either by constitutional amendment or by legislation. The Judiciary
Committee had at one time, it is understood,
agreed almost without division to report this
resolution for favorable action. Meantime another Democratic caucus was held, at which resolution for favorable action. Meantime another Democratic caucus was held, at which there was much incendiary talk, and a determination manifested to insist upon the right of the House to reject an Electoral vote. At that caucus the Hunton resolution was adopted, which provides for the creation of a House Committee of seven to ascertain the rights, privileges, and duties of the House as to the Electoral count. The influence of the caucus was immediately apparent in the Judiciary Committee. The result was that the vote by which it had been agreed to report the McCrary resolution favorably was re-

red, and the Hunton caucus res considered, and the Hunton caucus resolution adopted as an original proposition. The resolution was reported to the House to-day and adopted. It rejects McCrary's proposition and stands entirely upon the rights of the House. The sequel of this position was the action upon Le Moyne's resolution. This resolution provided for the appointment of a Joint Committee to

Le Moyne's resolution. This resolution provided for the appointment of a Joint Committee to prepare some plan for submitting the Electoral difficulty to the United States Supreme Court to obtain an opinion. Coming from a Democratic source, it was entitled at least to consideration, but Fernando Wood, speaking for his party, declared that the whole subject had been settled by the adoption of the resolution creating a House Committee on the Rights of the House. Accordingly the House refused the House. Accordingly the House refu even to give Le Moyne's proposition consid tion. This, for the present at least, postportifit does finally defeat, any compromise prisition in the House. This action is in harr

sition in the House. This action is in harmony with the programme of bluff announced in the circular of the Democratic Committee. Le Moyne intends to stand by his opinion in spite of the opposition of Fernando Wood or the more bitter factionists among the Democrats. Le Moyne, as do all Democrats without exception, maintains that the Senate cannot prevent an examination into disputed returns, and that their validity will be inquired into, and, if found fraudulent, that they will be rejected. The Republicans are as firm in their views as to the absolute right of the Senate to count without examination. Under these circumstances the LeMoyne resolution proposed, not to give the Supreme Court jurisdiction to determine the result, but to obtain from that body in this grave crisis a legal opinion which should command the respect of the country. There is reason to believe that the Supreme Court would not refuse, under present circumstances and the supreme Court would not refuse, under present circumstances. Court would not refuse, under present circum-stances, a request made by both Houses of Con-gress. Neither party, he thinks, would venture to oppose the conclusion of that opinion, although it did not have the validity of a judgment. Le Moyne's proposition was supported by moderate men of both parties, who think it of more inportance to save the country than to secure the offices. The danger of the situation, Le Moyne thinks, is that either party is willing to take any steps which may preclude them from insisting that their

MILITARY INTERFERENCE. A PROMINENT SPECIMEN.
WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 14.—The following is the President's message received by the Senate

may preclude them a

to-day:

To the Senate of the United States: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst., requesting information as to whether troops of the United States were stationed in the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginis, on the 7th of November, 1876, and if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I suhmit the inclosed letter from the Secretary of War, to whom the resolution was referred, together with the report of the General of the Army, and accompanying papers. The inclosures will give all the information called for by the resolution, and, I confidently believe, will justify the action taken. It is well understood that the presence of United States troops at polling-places never prevents the full exercise of the franchise by any citizen of whatever political faith. If, then, they have had any effect whatever upon the ballots cast it has been to insure protection to the citizen casting it, in giving it to the candidate of his unbiased choice without fear, and thus securing the very essence of liberty. It may be that the presence of twenty-fore United States policies.

legal and constitutional voters have been able to return, as elected, the candidates of their choice. U. S. GRANT. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 14, 1876. SECRETARY CAMERON'S LETTER.

The letter of the Secretary of War is dated
Dec. 11, 1876, and incloses the report of the General of the Army, and a communication, with its inclosures, received from the Attorney-Gen-eral. The letter of the latter incloses copies of papers on file in his office, containing information which, he states, shows the necessity for sending troops to Petersburg, Va., on the 7th of November last, the day of the election. The

GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1876.—The Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War—Sin: In compliance with your reference of the 7th inst. of the resolution of the Senate calling for a report whether troops of the United States were stationed in the City of Petershurz, in the State of Virginia, on the tion of the Senate calling for a report whether troops of the United States were stationed in the City of Petersburg, in the State of Virginia, on the 7th of November, 1876, and, if so, under what authority and for what purpose, I have the honor to report that Company B, Capt. Breckenridge, of the Second United States Artillery, was posted at Petersburg, Va., from Nov. 4 to Nov. 13, when it was recalled to its proper station, Port Foote, Maryland. To a more complete understanding of the case I will add that, on the 2dd day of November, a gentleman came to me from the Attorney-General, representing that there was reason to apprehend a breach of the peace at Petersburg, Va., and asking a detachment of troops to be sent them. You being then absent, I saw Judge Taft in person, and he advised that a company of soldiers be sent to Petersburg, if practicable, and the next day, being in New York City, I saw Gen Hancock in person, and after some inquiries as to troops available, I ordered him to send the above designated company to Petersburg to remain during the election of Nov. 7, and then return to its post. I inclose a copy of his orders, also copies of General Orders Nos. 85 and 96, which include all orders and instructions made to troops arriving in districts where disturbances were apprehended. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. (Signed)

W. T. Sursmann, General.

. THE INCLOSURES embrace affidavits, etc., relative to the necessity for troops at Petersburg, covering some thirty pages of manuscript. The first is the sworn statement of George R. Marble, to the effect that on the 25th day of May last he was effect that on the 25th day of May last he was engaged in a building a snort distance from the polls distributing Republican tickets, when an armed body of the opposition, with officers, marching in line, assaulted a few colored men in front of his building with clubs and stones, which they used without the semblance of mercy, besides shooting one man in the face after they had knocked him down with a stone. Marble, who had escaped from the building at the beginning of the attack, was immediately arrested and carried before the judges of election, who committed him to jail for inciting a riot without any hearing whatever. When brought before the Mayor no one appeared before him to make complaint, and Marble was discharged. He adds that he firmly believes that the Republican voters of the city will not go out at the fall roters of the city will not go out at the fall election unless the Government will furnish them ample protection by sending troops for

May, and expressing the belief that
THE PRESSION OF TROOPS
was necessary to protect Republicans at the
polls, and which were made public at about the
time the troops were sent to Petersburg, followed.

lowed.

Letters from L. L. Lewis, United States Attorney, and C. P. Ramsdell, United States Marshal, are also sppended. They relate to the same subject, and also to a later disturbance on the 30th of October, when Messra. Segar, Ball, and Dezendorf were assaulted and a Republican meeting broken up. Copies of Virginia newspapers, and some winted copies of orders from

the War Department, were also embraced in IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—I'he Senate in Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—The Senate indulged in a spirited afternoon's debate on Louisians affairs. The Democrats were evidently opposed to the further publication of the information concerning the Louisians election, which is but another chapter added to what Charles Sumner styled "The Barbarism of Slavery," while the Republicans not only desired to have an extra edition printed, but were willing to append to it the antidote concocted by the self-appointed Democratic Committee. Senator Sherman's remarks were eloquent and instructive, and especially when he demonstrated that in this country the right of the poor and humble to vote should be guaranteed to them. After much discussion the resolution to print an extra edition of the volume of testimony submitted by the President, with the Democratic report appended, was passed.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

Journal of all that has been done re-lating to the counting of Electoral votes by the Senate, which has been faithfully made by Maj. McDonald, chief clerk of the Senate; but, although the Major has a high reputation for impartiality as a parliamentarian, the Democratic Senators were not willing that his work should be published, unless accompanied by a compilation of the action of the House by an ex-Confederate Senator.

lution for investigating the Oregon election to morrow, and it is rumored that some curious ony is on the way from there, whi show that a systematic effort was made in the City of New York to defeat the wishes of a najority of the voters of Oregon.

SOUTH CAROLINA. HAMPTON'S "INAUGURATION."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—The second act in

the drama took place to-day, when Wade Hampton went through the mock ceremony of inauguration for Governor and Simpson for Lieutenant-tiovernor of this State. The ceremonial took place in the open lot in front of the old Court-House in which the bogus Democratic House of Representatives have been holding forth since they evacuated the State-House. The oath of office was administered by Trial-Justice Marshall, assisted by the notorious Judge Tom Mackey, in the presence of about 500 people, the storekeepers having closed to permit their clerks to attend. Hampton's inaugural is full of promises and glittering generalities. At its close a disbanded artillery club

THE DRAMA WOULD BE A PARCE nworthy of notice were it not for the importhe worthy of notice were it not for the impor-tant results hanging in the balance. This noted Democrat, who, a few years ago, was in arms against his country and who declared the amend-ments to the Constitution revolutionary, null, and void, has to-day been declared Chief Magis-trate of this State and Commander-in-Chief of the military forces by an illegal body calling its military forces by an illegal body calling itself a House, without a Senate or election returns. I am credibly informed that Hampton will apply for possession morrow, and, if refused,

WILL OBGANIZE HIS RIPLE-CLUBS

into the regular militis force of the State and Simpson will also apply for permission to pre-side over the Senate, which will be denied him. He will then retire to another hall, where the twelve Democratic Senators will follow him and place, without any interference on their part whatever, and without going nearer the to polladaring the election, may have secured a different result from what would have been obtained if they had not been there "to maintain the peace in case of riot, on the face of the returns. But if chamber under Lieut-Gov. Gleaves, and recognizing the case it is only proof that in this one Congressional district in the State of Virginia the constituted Legislature, can be only accounted. for on the ground that they are born secessionists. The event to-day will probably plunge the State into the hands of a military govern-

The bogus House took one ballot for a United States Senator, Butler, the hero of Hamburg, being the favorite, and finally declared the candidate, but the party has no Senate, and he is only half a candidate at best.

THE INJUNCTION. Judge Carpenter heard argument on the injunction served on the State-Treasurer to enjoin him from paying out money on appropriations made by the last Legislature and for the last fiscal year. It is only intended as a stab at the State Government. The decision was re-

THE ELLENTON AND AIKEN CONSPIRATORS and rioters were permitted to give bail to-day in the United States Court to appear for trial at the April term at Charleston.
THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

busy taking testimony.

le busy taking testimony.

HAMPTON INAUGURATED.

To the Western Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 14.—The inauguration of Hampton took place in, front of Carolins Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the housetops were covered with spectators. At 3:30 p. m. Hampton was escorted to a stand amid demonstrations of the carotteristics. escorted to a stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Members of the General Assembly occupied a space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Gen. Hampton then read

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
of which the following is an extract:

Geatlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: It is with feelings of the profoundest solicitude that I assume the ardnous duties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in the Republic that I take the chair as Chief Magistrate of this State. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions, we have witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to Republican institutions—Federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Undismayed though shocked by this gross violation of the Constitution of the country, our people, with a determination that no force could subdue, no frauds could defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot-box, that great court of final resort, before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremscy of the Constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been you need not be told. It has reverbersted throughout the State, and its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring in tones that cannot be mistaken that, standing on the Constitution of our country, we propose to obey its laws, to preserve, as far as in us lies, its peace and honer, and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for

REFORM AND HONEST GOVERNMENT.

We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our declaration, that the sole motive which in-

REFORM AND HONEST GOVERNMENT.

We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our declaration, that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not pairry ambition for party supremacy, but the sacred hope of redeeming our State. But it was sought to wreat from us the fruits of this victory by a gigantic fraud and a base conspiracy. When members-elect of the General Assembly repaired to the Capitol to take their seats, armed soldiers of the Federal Government confronted them, and their certificates of election were examined and passed upon by a Corporal's guard. It was amid those appalling scenes that members of the General Assembly were called on to assume their duties as representatives of a free State, and that State

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL TRIBTERS
who won our independence and framed our
tution. Debarred of the free exercise
rights by the presence of an armed force,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

among all classes of our fellow-citizens. I rely confidently on the support of members of the General Assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the Government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united, and working with resolute will and carnest determination, we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God, in His infinite mercy, grant that it may come speedily, and may He shower the richest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people.

peace and happiness on our whole people.

At the close of the address the oath of office was administered by Trial-Justice Marshal to Hampton as Governor, and to W. D. Simpson as Lieutenant-Governor, the crowd standing uncovered while the ceremony was being per-

to his hotel, escorted by the entire crowd. Several prominent gentlemen addressed the multi-tude from the front of the hotel, the Congressional Committee occupying a prominent posi-tion on one of the balconies, after which the crowd quietly dispersed.

LOUISIANA. THE DEMOCRATIC WITNESSES.

Special Disputch to The Trian.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—Mr. Mor.

bulldozing Committee are dragging their in through the slums of New Orieans for witne Roper, whose occupation has been that of a bunko-roper, was introduced to refute the evidence of Clover, the Supervisor of East Buton Rouge. He stated that he had received money from Dibble. Republican candidate for Commence and date for Congress, and afterwards worked for Ellis, his Democratic opponent. In reply to inquiries by Gen. Hurlbut, he said that his occupation was that of a clerk; that he was

ish, who was charged by the Democrats at the time with the responsibility of the Grant Parish massacre, and who was long ago kicked out of the Republican party on account of his lack of

ntegrity. STILL ANOTHER WITNESS

Was a darkey with a black eye, who claimed that he had been thus buildozed by Republican darkeys because he voted the Democratic ticket. All the testimony which the Democratic ticket. All the testimony which the Democrats presented to-day could have been, and probably was, purchased for less than \$10, and was dear at that price.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE to visit the interior parishes have been designated and will probably start for their respective scenes of investigation next Tuesday, or as soon as the documents of the Returning Board have been copied and laid before the Committee.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

There is going to be trouble here when the Legislature meets on the 1st of January. The Democrat, the official organ of the Democratic party of the State, comes out each day with a furious editorial counseling resistance in the State and nation to the installation of the Republicans who have been elected to office. It to-day closes an article of excessive violence with the language of Wade Hampton as its motto—that he will be Governor of South Carolina or there shall be a military Government—and declares that Nicholls shall be Governor or the President shall be compelled to establish a military Government here.

INFFERSOR DAVIS
is here, stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.
THE SERATE COMMITTEE
has not yet arrived, but will probably reach here

to-morrow.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Fress.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—In the Congressional Committee Mr. Clover, Supervisor of East Baton Rouge, who testified yesterday, was recalled by Gen. Huribut. Clover submitted a copy of the affidavit which accompanied his returns, showing that riot, tumuit, violence, fear, dread, and terror prevailed throughout the parish on the day of election. Did not witness any violence, but was informed of it by other persons.

On cross-examination he said the affidavit accompanying the returns was prepared in the Custom-House in this city. Hugh J. Campbell assisted in preparing it.

A number of other witnesses were examined. The Committee gave notice that they would meet hereafter in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

BEN HILL.

BEN HILL.

THE GROBGIAN EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON GOV.

MATES AND THE COMING POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES—THE SOUTH IS FOR FEACE AND WILL
STAND BY THE UNION.

Dispute to Union and Gosette

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Ben. Hill, being asked
by a correspondent his opinion of Gov. Hayes
and of the temper of the South in
regard to the present condition of affairs, said:
1 regarded Gen. Hayes' nomination from the bepinning as a victory over the nitraisms of the Republican party. It was a defeat, in my judgment,
of the military element to be dreaded in the civil
administration or all free governments. It was
also a defeat of the political belligerent element
of the Republican party, which seems to have
no place for statesmanship or policy, except to foment sectional hates and passions.

shart the har of 1877 merely changed the mode of conduction decision. Upon the point of the best conduction. Upon the point of the best of the conduction of the point of the point. The opportunities of a Democrat. He support that the vacancy on the South was off life by the appointment of a Democrat. He support the point of the

morrow.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman to have printed and stitched or bound with the message of the President and accompanying documents the memorial of Messrs. Bogy. Sterenson, and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic Committee which visited New Orleans, was

the contern military regressmittives feel, and see heavily, the constructions of their strains of the beauty for constructions of their strains of the strai

RAILROAD NEWS.

Chicago & Southwestern Railroad.

The discussion as to the cost of the railread-mail transportation was carried on, principally between Mr. Heiman, who had charge of the bill, and Mr. Regan. In the course of it Mr. Hoisann stated that, under the reduced compensation established rist assession, the cost had been reduced from 80, 543, 000 to 88, 536, 233. The Committee estimated that the cost for the next fiscal year would be about \$8. 500, 000, but it recommended an appropriation of 80, 000, 000. He thought that the rates paid to the railroad companies was much too high, and that the amount might fairly be reduced by \$2,000,000. He hoped that such a reduction would be effected by the next Congress. The amount appropriated for post-office clerks is \$3,200,000, and the Postmaster-General is directed to cause an official inquiry to be made into the present rates of compensation, with a view to the more equitable adjustment and reduction thereof. The item for letter-carriers is \$1,750,000, and the Postmaster-General is directed to inquire into the matter of letter-carriers, and to reduce their number and the number of mail deliveries to the reasonable requirements of the public service.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, offered an amoundment increasing the appropriation for mail transportation on star routes and on steamboats from \$0,000.000 to \$6,237,903, and, after some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House a message Those Against Whom It Is Made. Annual Report of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad

monstration that a Passenger Has Rights Which Must Be Respected.

THAT CAUCUS. How IT LOOKS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

All the Washington reporters give substantially the same report of the proceedings of the secret caucus of the Democratic members. The

secret caucus of the Democratic members. The Hepald's reporter sent this:

The Southern members and Senators are using all their minence with their party to insure patient waiting for the return of the Southern committees and to prevent violent or irregular proceedings under any circumstances. They do not want war under any circumstances, and declare openly to excitable Northern men that in any appeal to arms they must be "counted out." What would be the result?" asked one to-day, "You might very easily get up a fight, but who is going to fight? Not the respectable people, and what would be the inevitable result of a civil war except a Dictator? You cannot better even the week that the Republicans could now do by fighting, but only make it worse, infinitely worse. "The Hendd itself, taking its cue from its private information from Washington and from Tilden's headquarters in New York, has arrived at the conclusion that Hayes will be inaugurated President, and there will be no bloodshed:

In all human probability Mr. Hayes will be our

rived at the conclusion that Hayes will be inaugurated President, and there will be no bloodshed:

In all human probability Mr. Hayes will be our next President, and if the Democratic party its patriotic and maganimous enough to accopt this result when it finds that appeals to Congress and public opinion cannot prevent it, there is no reason for fearing that he will not treat it with fairness and justice. We have no doubt that the South would be as well governed under him as under Mr. Tilden. We have no doubt that he would take the advice of the best class of Southerners in his treatment of that section. We believe that his policy would be in all respects considerate and conciliatory if the Democratic party give him fair treatment after his inauguration. All his sympathies are with the liberal element of the Republican party. With one branch of Congress opposed to him in politics, he would be bound over to good behavior, even if fairness was not the leading trait of his character. It would be madness for the Democratic party to resort to violence against such a man. In 1824 a minority candinate became President; but four years later there was such a concentration in favor of Gen. Jackson, who was defeated in 1824, although he had the highest number of Electoral votes, that in 1828 he had a majority of nearly 5 to 1 in the Electoral Colleges. How much better it was to await this action of the people as they did then. They are too patriotic to put all business interests in jeonarchy by revolutionary resistance. They are too sensible to turn public opinion against them by disturbing the value of property and keeping the country in turnoul when they may so safely trust to the future verdict of the people. If they have not a strong case they will be crushed beneath the weight of public odium if they triffe with great public interests in a vain pursuit of party advantage. If they have a strong case they may afely commit it to the future decision of the people. They have everything to lose by madiy imperling the busin

CHICAGO.

The Democrats of Chicago just now seem a disgusted sort of a lot. The exposures of their warlike plans all over the country in Tain Tainwarme pixes an over the country in Tailunx has placed them in a ridiculous attitude
before the people, who are determined that only
Right shall prevail, and that bulldozing and intimidation shall carry no weight here in the
North. The Palmer House didn't present quite
the usual crowd of blusterers yesterday. Most
of them have sunk to their holes waiting for of them have slunk to their holes waiting for Dan Cameron's alarum to sound, when, as Bar-ney Caulfield says, 3,000 of them will be ready

Alleged Attempt to Steal the

Unqualified Denial of the Charge by

CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN.

A bill fied in the United States Circuit Court by Peter C. A. M. Von Weel, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Mr. E. M. Reynolds, of Iowa, against F. H. Winston, George C. Campbell, and J. Wilson Drury, charges the latter and the state of the state bell, and J. Wilson Drury, charges the latter named gentlemen with an attempt to steal the Chicago & Southwestern Railway. Von Weel claims in this allegation that he owns \$67,000 worth of boads of the road, together with \$21,-105 in gold accrued interest, while Mr. Reynolds owns one share of the capital stock. They assert that in September, 1869, Winston as President, Campbell as Director, and Drury as General Solicitor of the Company, improperly converted to their own use large sums of money. The Chicago & Southwestern Road of Missouri, of to their own use large sums of money. The Chicago & Southwestern Read, of Missouri, of which Winston was President, and the Chicago & Southwestern Raflway, of which H. M. Allen was President, were consolidated Sept. 25, 1809. The capital stock amounted so \$7,000,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and power existed to increase the same, as well as to issue bonds not exceeding \$6,000,000 whenever it should be deemed desirable to carry on the enterprise. Winston was elected Fresident of the consolidated company, and it is charged that he made a secret agreement with the contractors for the road, and so worked matters that he in fact became the virtual contractor. He also took a a secret agreement with the contractors for the road, and so worked matters that he in fact became the virtual contractor. He also took a large part of the stock in his own name, and so did Campbell, the billi alleges, without paying any money therefor, and then gave out that they were going to obtain large loans at home and abroad for the benefit of the road. In October, 1809, Winston had a conference with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, and the latter agreed to lease the road on condition of guaranteeing the principal and interest of a proposed bonded debt of the Southwestern Company for \$8,000,000. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds were to be retained by the Rock Island Company, and in case of default of payment of the bonds, that Company was to have a prior claim over other stockholders, and be entitled to a lien on the road, except as against the outstanding bondholders. It was also agreed that \$3,505,000 of the shares should be delivered to the contractors in part payment of the contractors in part payment of the contractors of the road.

the outstanding bondholders. It was also agreed that \$3.505,000 of the shares should be delivered to the contractors in part payment of the construction of the road. In the same month the Southwestern Road executed a mortgage to Daniel Dows, F. H. Winston, and C. F. Burns, as Trustees, to seeme the payment of \$5,000,000. The mortgage covered 250 miles of the road at \$30,000 a mile.

Winston, it is claimed, made a contract with a man named Milton Courtright to build a road from Washington, Ia., to Cameron, Mo., for which the contractor was to be paid \$5,600,000 of the capital stock, but which amount he was by a secret agreement to divide with Winston. Another contract was made with the Leavenworth improvement Association to build the rest of the road from Cameron to a place oppoposite Leavenworth, for which \$1,400,000 was to be paid in stock and \$520,000 in bonds; yet here, as in the other case, it is alleged that Messra. Winston and Campbell managed to fix things so as to become virtual contractors, and thus secured control of the road.

Again in June, 1871, another batch of bonds was issued for \$1,000,000 for the ostensible purpose of extending the road from Cameron to Atchison, a distance of fifty miles. The complainant, Von Weel, was invigiled, he says, into investing in these bonds, as above stated. By a similar manipulation Mr. Winston and his confederates, it is charged, managed to clear \$500,000 out of this branch road, while the profits on both are set at no less than \$2,000,000. The road is now declared to be bankrupt. Mr. Von Weel asks for an injunction to prevent Drury from getting the books of the Company out of his possession, and also desires that an accounting may be had.

may be had.

A DENIAL To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Dec. 14.—We beg you to allow us the space to say a few words to our friends and the public, in reply to the charges contained in the sensational bill filed in the United States Court by one Von Weel, and another against us and other gentlemen, an abstract of which has been published. All of the statements contained in the transactions complained of, and each and every charge of fraud made against us in that connection, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false and libelous. The matters sought to be inquired into by the suit are not only old and stale, but our connection with them has long since ceased, a full and final settlement having been made with all the parties in interest more than a year ago. While we deny all personal liability whatever, it may be well to state in reference to the contractors, that their books show a profit of \$160,000 in money, for the construction of the entire road from Washington, Ia., to Cameron, Mo., and the branch to Atchison. This profit for building a road nearly 300 miles long through a broken and difficult country, requiring so large an expenditure of time, labor, money, and risk, would not be considered exorbitant by any intelligent the railroad or business man.

We will only add that, for ourselves, we court the fullest investigation of all the matters involved, confident that nothing can be shown in the case involving our conduct of which our friends, our families, or ourselves will feel ashamed.

F. H. Winston,

George C. Campbell.

content and any sum to sound, when, as Bardra or the mass a sum to sound, when, as Bardra or the march, march way, to the music of the march march march may to the music of the march march march may to the music of the march mar

may be made, and while we seem our readiness to respond to the call of the country, we deprecate as a highly unwise and dangerous any action which as a meeting of former soldiers at present.

Short speeches were made by Col. Vocke, Gen. Beem, Cols. Condee, Scribner, and Kock, and Gens. McArthur and White, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Committee, which did not dissolve, adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

BOGARDUS DEFEATED.

BOGARDUS DEFEATED.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14.—In the pigeon-shooting match at Oakland to-day between Capt. Bogardus and Crittenden Bobinson. a lawyer of this city, single birds and pairs, 86-gardas killed fifty-two single birds and twenty-seven at pair-shooting, and Robinson fifty-three single birds and thirty-two in pairs.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. George Van Houton, of this city, bad occasion recently to travel on the Fittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, better known as the Panhandle route. He purchased a ticket at Logansport, and entered the front car of a train composed of but two passenger-cars. He found the car filled with smoke, which was offensive to him. He left it and went into the rear car, where he found the seats all occupied, a few of them with but one passenger and bagrage. When the conductor came in and demanded fare, Mr. Van Houton showed his ticket and requested a seat in the car. The conductor told him to go into the front car. The passenger replied that he had been there, and that the smoke made him sick, and refused to give up his ticket until furnished with a seat in a first-class car. The conductor, without attempting to furnish a seat, stopped the train, and, with the assistance of his brakeman, put him off, he resisting with all his strength. The conductor then threw his valise off on the opposite side of the train. This occurred three miles from Logansport, in the woods, and Mr. Van Houton walked back to the city and brought snit. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Indianapolis last week, and the plaintiff received a verdict of \$2,006.

COUNTERFEIT TICKETS.

Mr. Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has called the aftention of conductors to a counterfeit issue of local tickets on that line, some of which have been honored for passage and returned to the office. The word "Chicago" in the upper line of the counterfeit is composed of type of various sizes and styles, while in the genuine the type is uniform. There is also a dissimilarity in the size and style of the consecutive numbers, and the title "General Passand Ticket Agent" occupies much more space in the counterfeit than in the genuine. All the tickets so far returned read from Chicago to Council Bluffs or Council Bluffs to Chicago, and are stamped "Land Dept. B. & M. R. R. R. Co., Buriliagton, 'La." The genuine stamp of the Land Department has the word "Iowa" in full. Efforts are being made to detect the originators of the spurious tickets. COUNTERFEIT TICKETS.

Another meeting between the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads centering in this city, and Mr. Frank Parmelee, owner of Parmelee's transfer line, was held at No. 95 Clark street for the purpose of settling the dif-ficulty which has lately arisen between the two ficulty which has lately arisen between the two
parties, and of which mention was made in Tim
TRIBURE a day or two ago. As it is not possible to attach transfer-lickets to all coupons
sold in the East without sufficient previous notice, it was proposed by the railroad men that
the transfer accounts should be settled by the
railroad reports instead of by collection. Mr.
Parmelee thought such an arrangement would
do him great injustice, and hoped the difficulty
could be settled in some other manner. After
a lengthy debate it was decided to defer final
action until a future meeting.

Mr. E. R. Wadsworth, General Agent of the Eric Railroad in this city, arrived back yesterthe halfroad in this city, arrived back yester-day from New York, where he has been during the last few weeks transacting business with the managers of the road. Mr. Wadsworth states that the managers of the trunk lines are considering the propriety of raising the freight rates, and the impression in New York is that an advance will be decided upon in a short time.

an advance will be decided upon in a short time.

The Illinois Central offices had a narrow escape from being cremated yesterday. Some one leaving the General Freight Agent's office threw a lighted match on the rug in front of the door. It burned a hole in the rug and through the floor to the depth of about three inches. Had it burned but one or two inches more the fire would have spread between the floor and the ceiling below. It was discovered by one of the employes, who at once ran for a bucket of water, which quenched the devouring element.

The Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Ohlo Rail-

employes, who at once ran for a bucket of water, which quenched the devouring element.

The Michigan Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads agreed yesterday on an increase in the passanger rates to Cleveland and Toledo. The rates have been restored to \$10 to Cleveland, and \$7 to Toledo.

Mr. E. L. Sommers, formerly of the Commercial Express (fast freight), has been appointed agent of the Eric & Pacific Dispatch in place of Mr. Carhart, resigned.

The Chicago & Paducah Railroad, which now comes into the city via the Chicago, Burlington & Quiney Railroad, will change base soon and enter the city via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The road at present runs from Altamort to Aurora, where it goes on the track of the Burlington. The extension from Aurora to Strawn has lately been finished, and workmen are now grading the distance between the latter point and Bremen, where a junction is made with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

It is the intention of a number of General Ticket and Passenger Agents to make an excursion trip to San Francisco, and if the arrangements are perfected they will leave here on the 26th inst., and be gone about a month. Among the excursionists are named H. C. Wentworth, General Ticket Agent Eric Railroad; James Buckley, Ticket Agent Eric Railroad; and a few others. The health of some on these men has been greatly impaired by overwork, and they think they will be much benefited by the trip.

On and after Monday through eleepers will run from Chicago; to Hoston via the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and Hoosee Tunnet line. This line will run in opposition to the one now running over the Beston & Albany. It is claimed that the new line is nineteen miles shorter than the old route, and will make two hours quicker time.

The belief is generally gaining ground that the freight-rates to

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Col. H. B. Sanford, the British Commissioner to the International Exhibition, and his staff, safled to-day for England. A distinguished company gave the Commissioner a good start, and the St. George's, St. Andrew's, Albion, and Hibernian Societies, and leading citizens, presented an address.

New York, Dec. 14.—The suft involving an alleged fraudulent transaction connected with the Emmis Silver-Mine came up for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Wallace and a just. The title of the suit is "The Emmis Silver-Mining Company (limited) of London against Trenor W. Park, Henry H. Baxter, and William M. Stewart." Gen. Schenck was in the court.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 14.—The libel suit of Struibers & Sons, contractors, against the Eventy Bulletin resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs of one cent. The damages claimed were \$50,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Disputes to the Twisters.

Lapaterin, ind., Dec. 14.—The Trustees of the Purdue University, now in session, have arranged to petition the next Legislature for an appropriation to finish the new college building. The administrators of the Purdue estate decline making any further payment of Mr. Purdue's subscription. An order was passed by the Board directing the foreclosure of the mortage on the Walnut Grove farm, by which the payment of the balance of the subscription was secured.

LUMBER AT MANISTEE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuse.

Manistee, Mich., Dec. 12.—The recent snowfail, though much lighter than lumbermen desired, has had the effect of producing no little activity in the logging operations that annually take place at this point. Our streets are filled with huge logging eleighs and supply-teams. There is an active demand for log-blanks and diameter-books; and the faces of many men who have been sitting around for several weeks waiting for the snow, have been turned to the huge pine-forests, and ere long our streets will wear the same dull and funereal air which we have to endure every winter. The stranger will naturally ask, "Where is everbody?" and

be met with the stereotyped repty, "Gone to the woods."

Though the city is just now manifesting made extrivity in the logging business, it is not

Though the city is just now manifesting much activity in the logging business, it is not expected that much will be done this winter as compared with former years. The low price of lumber, the numerous business-failures, the general depression, and other things, will help to restrain our lumbermen from so reckless a cutting of timber as has been practiced in former years. Another thing which will also aid in the curtailment of the supply will be the small amount of burned timber. Every year we have been visited with extensive forest-dres, which have so damaged standing timber that it had to be cut in order to save it; and hence a large quantity was thrown upon the market which would not have otherwise been touched. We have been peenliarly exempt from these first this year, and it will no doubt act favorably in curtailing the amount put in. Some of our mill-men, however, have large payment to meet, and a large amount of standing pine to meet them with. Of course they will have to put in a full supply of logs, and make all the lumber they can, in order to meet their indebtedness. Those, however, who are even with the world will not throw any more lumber on the market than just enough to keep up a nominal running of their mills. I infer, therefore, that the supply of lumber from this point next summer will be smaller than for any one of the past ten years at least.

## CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

DROWNED.

Special Dispairs to The Tribuna.

Winchestras, Ill., Dec. 1s.—Messrs. Robert McFain, P. B. Goldsmith, and Nicholas Miller, three young men, left this city last night for the purpose of crossing the river at Harris' Landing. Intelligence was received here this morning of the drowning of all three of the party. Mr. Furgeson, a telegraph operator, narrowly escaped death in a brave but unsuccessful attempt to succor the fated adventurers. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 1s.—Christian Breisch, while crossing the river near the dam at North Lansing last night, broke through and was drowned. His body was recovered to-day. There is some mystery connected with the affair, as the tracks of two persons are found leading to the hole in the ice, while none are found leading away from it. Blood found on the ice and other signs would indicate that two men had a fight there. Men are dragging the river for the other body.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Sacinaw, Mich., Dec. 14.—A German named John Miller, while riding with another man on the Bridgeport road yesterday, was jerked from a wagon in a sudden starting of the horse, and fell heavily, striking his back on the frozen ground, causing complete paralysis, from the effects of which he died to day. He leaves a wife and three children.

Kirkwood, Ill., Dec. 14.—A young man by the name of John Harness, living near Hamlet, was thrown from a wagon a few days ago, and one wheel passed over his body, causing injuries which resulted in his death yesterday morning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Fire-Marshal Keady on the Brooklyn Theatre fire, says there was a lack the Brooklyn Theatre fire, says there was a lack of proper precautions against fire; no discipline among employes; the means of exit from the alley were not good enough in case of fire and panic, and that, had the audience been notified when the fire was first discovered by the stage hands, they could have got out of the building safely. He thinks the request of the actors to the people to sit down, however well meant, was very disastrous, both to the audience and actors. He concludes with the recommendation that all public buildings—schools, churches, hospitals, and theatres—be thoroughly overhauled at once.

THE ST. LOUIS GORGE. St. Louis, Dec. 15.—There is no change to report in the condition of the ice-locked steamers at the Arsenal. The gorge is still firm, and there is no doubt but that all the boats that can float will be extricated and placed in safe quarters. The loss to the Keckuk Northern Line will not exceed \$100,000, and may not reach \$75,000. The fire-risk on the Centennial is for \$10,000 in Cincinnati offices.

CAPSIZED. New York, Dec. 14.—A cable dispatch states that the bark Emma and Carl, from New York for Stettein, capeized in a hurricane off the Orkney Islands, and eight of her crew were drowned.

MR. LIEB'S CHILDREN.

To the Estion of The Tribuse.

CRICAGO, Dec. 14.—Since you have allowed a certain A. D. Woodman, an "inflocenzial citizen," I suppose, to inform the public that Mr. Lieb is the father of a trio of "Ill-trained boys," you must not refuse their mother a bit of space in which to defend them. For the two oldest, the one 6 and the other 3 years of age, I can easily procure a certificate of good moral character from their grandfather and grandmother, the two persons in the world who know them best and have been most troubled by them since their hirth. As for the youngest, Thomas Jefferson Lieb, aged 1 year and 2 months, I am compelled to admit that he is somewhat turbulent at times, more especially towards 4 o'clock in the morning, when he donottiess thinks it quifte time the household should be stirring, but otherwise than this he behaves himself as well as the average of nursing children. Thus far they have not been trained much, but, the Lord permitting, they will be trained to know and act the part of a gentleman, which training the mother of A. D. Woodman certainly neglected to do.

OBITUARY.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Henry C. Winslow, commission merchant, vessel-owner, and one of the most estimable young men of our city, died this morning of scarlet fever. He was in the prime of life 36 years of age, a gentleman in every respect and noted for his integrity? The Winslow family are wealthy, and have large interests in vessel property.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Galeria, Ill., Dec. 14.—Michael Gorman, ex Mayor of Galena, and for many years preminently identified with the commercial interests of the lead-mining region, died at his residence in this city to day, aged 68 years.

New Orleans, Dec. 14.—G. W. R. Bagley, resident engineer of Eads' Jetties, died suddenly to-day of heart disease, aged 54. CORGARO, Dec. 14.—Street Street allowed in creating A. D. Woodhman, an "infloomated city and the color of the

MATRIMONIAL

Special Disputes to The Tribuna

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 14.—Mr. Warner
Smeank, formerly a business man of Bloomington, and Miss Lizzie Temple, daughter of Will-

iam H. Temple, of Blo matrimony to-day at L o'clock, the Rev. G. R. Taggart, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating, assisted by the Rev. W. L. Rabe, of Dwight. Miss Temple is one of the most beautiful and estimable ladies of the city, and a member of one of the oldest families of Bloomington.

## ANOTHER PRAUD.

Annuity "Insurance" Company - Rore Rottenness to Be Unmarked.

Rottenness to Be Unmasked.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuse.

New York, Dec. 14.—Another life increcompany has been declared insolvent and pla
in the hands of a Receiver. The Security I
and Annuity was organized in January, is
and began business on the half-rate plan. T
is, half premiums were paid in cash half in notes. It proved the ruin of
Company. Its officers have been aware of
virtual insolvency for nearly two years
hoped for better times. They were prepar
to go into voluntary bankruptey at the close
this month, when Acting Insurance supe
tendent Smyth stepped in. The investigate this month, when Acting Insurance superistendent Smyth stepped in. The investigation was begun about twelve days ago, and the Company was at once directed to cease ddie business. No funds have been minaper printed by any of the officers. They have played a losing game, and their fault has been in concealing their condition from the public. The President, Robert L. Case, and the Vice-President, Theodore R. Wetmores, are large owners of the Company's stock, which they bought at 30 to 50 per cent premium, and which they did not sell to save themselves. It is believed that they will come out of the Company poor men. On the application of Attorney-General Fairchild, Judge Brady to-day appointed Mayor Wickham Receiver of the Company. Deouty-Insurance Superintendent McCall, after an examination, not yet concluded, says the believed that five or str in this city, and a others elsewhers, must go down. The last years have been especially severe upon insurance companies. The strong comphave been auxious to sustain the but the condition of the insurance ness has not improved, and the panies which were weak a few panies which were weak a few much make makes because here

FINANCIAL.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD. III., Dec. 14.—A pet oluntary bankruptcy was filed to-day by Henry chlange, tobacconist, of Springfield. Liabili-

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERTOON, Dec. 14.—Steamship Monfrom New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Arrived, seems of the form Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Archbishop Balley, of Baltimore, was prevented by sudden and severe sickness from starting yesterday upon his journey to Rome.

snavity:

"That depends on the purceeds uv my perfeshun, cully. Ef this lection his hangs on a while longer, and then a Yurrapean war husts out, so's papers 'll sell hig all winter, and make the scads tumble in as I anticipate, I'm gon' is retire on a competency, an' buy a hantia' danger.

Them's the prospects, only."

The records develop the Minnie L. Cummings in leg than those prescribed by st the procuring of a divorce. William Payne have filed setting forth in mournful vs certain land swap, in which buxon Minnie did falsely,

WINNIE ONCI

Holme

She is Gayly Masqu the Name of

And Exchanging

Chicar

Payne Searching for th

Moon for Pro

Oak and the North

other ways beguile them orights in and to lots, piece acres, in a way they despis Madam Minnie bloomed with an advertisement of valuable domain in West

ther, that when for their they found there was no and white-oak, the sugarterly corner and the mo not forth at their behest.

"Mother," said the faddam Minnie, as she loo one morning, "here come the land."

Madam Minnie with the best that she could, on a helaim her property where "Mamma," said the looking from the windo Payne, which bought the poorly."

Falling to secure a trawife brought the suit, con been gouged, ill-treated, their land.

When Madam Minnie the Cook County proper in the remarkable name of Ivory Q. Holmes transfe property to one Jennie, Miller, Mary E. Leach, Frank Charnley. Then discovery that Jennie I than Madam Minnie, as severation that all hand that they combined to all the said Paynes.

Then comes Madam Minnie, as severation that all hand that they combined to all the said Paynes.

Then comes Madam Minnie, as severation that all hand that they combined to all the said Paynes.

Then comes Madam Minnie, as severation that all hand that they combined to all the said Paynes.

Then comes Madam Minnie, as severation that all hand that they combined to all hand that they all the sugar-tree minions she offered the defray one-half the expethe Paynes wouldn't have deed, and when Madam with anguish lest they a come disastisfied with threatened her with legal he to fulfill het share of to desperation, cornered, hungry parties of the seened with mutilation in the law, she reluctantly strips bounded by the sender the world and but had forsaken me, am publicans and sinners; ten, and finally forced in out. I contemplated and of justice to secure a dismanguage of a popular am Gen. Sounn:

"Nay, nay, good Cou Cumming, and on of flomes, but he who radenies that they are demised and envishes am radenies that they are demised to the power of the secure of the se

agton, were united in o'clock, the Rev. G. B. re First Presbyterian sted by the Rev. W. L. Temple is one of the table ladies of the city, the oldest families of

## R PRAUD.

rk Security Life and ... Company - More nmasked.

Another life insurance and insolvent and placed insolvent and placed iver. The Security Life anized in January, 1862, the half-rate plan. That tere paid in cash and soved the ruin of the have been aware of its pearly two years, here pearly two years, but They were preparing aruptey at the close of ing Insurance Supering in. The investigation days ago, and the Comhave been misappro-ficers. They have played their fault has been oudition from the public. L. Case, and the Vice-Wetmores.

L. Case, and the ViceL. Wetmores, are large
ny's stock, which they
per cent premium, and
cell to save themselves.

y will come out of the
On the application
Fairchild, Judge BraMayor Wickham Recompany. Deputy-Indent McCall, after McCall, after ent McCall, after yet concluded, says the yet concluded, says the 200, and the total liabilities are the state of the State indicates a change of runner of a thorough incompanies of New York der which it is generally in this city, and a few try of down. The last few try of the state of the ally severe upon life-The strong companies to sustain the weak, if the insurance busi-proved, and the com-

weak a few years upon all companies, and oming to the opinion that ribund companies will be cose which remain. The a of six States were repre-officers in New York nearly ars. Smith of New York, setts, Kean of Michigan, est to which they will be that one company, whose felast year was only a lit-

NANCIAL. . Dec. 14.-A petition in was filed to-day by Henry

EAMSHIP NEWS. 14.—Steamship Montana s arrived. 14.—Arrived, steamer Cana-

RCHBISHOP BAILEY.

14.—Archbishop Bailey, of ented by sudden and severe ag yesterday upon his jour-

eceived by telegraph of disisserious, but will hardly have closely followed the that country. There chancial, have been made in tener countries have occupied er is that so much has been. Among other things the ich had existed many centucen abolished, and a central poean fashion has been subwe have only to consider the deen breaking up of feudalind explanation enough for consisted, and to a certain, of three principal classes, entirely distinct from each the Kwazoku, the Shizoku. The first comprised the note middle class, and the last the traders, and all those empation in which money is to class consisted of the relat lords, and were suported venues anominally belonging thom they rendered in return r. The names Shizoku and st identical in meaning, and ppellation that this class is to peans. The Heimien class of the Japanese. They were or the whole country. They they engaged in trade, they tists and the mechanics for refebrated, and they were till but a small share of what inced.

celebrated, and they were thin hout a small share of what inced.

rolution in Japan, which a few sted the dormant authority of bolished that of the Tycoon, the relations between these ciety. As for the Samoural, ere would be no place for them that has done and the enduced to any very great ermany of them were provided enduced to any very great enduced to any very great enduced to any very great enduced to any and other soon became evident that the chad given to so large a propulation an idle and wastend be abolished. It decided by the central Govier enduce the emoluments of the feudal chiefs were called, different and far less onerous shizokus,—te the evident adducing class of the community. assumed that to these measons a portion of the Shizokus At present it appears that the been almost entirely confined oclan, which inhabits part of the southern of the principal is. The telegram, however, meryamagust, which is near the powerful clancated, and if the movement that direction or in that of the (which is also in the Island of to occasion great trouble to the Government.

In the service of the Shizoku ting women and children, num100. If is evident, therefore, essive measures will be required attains any development, and the services and re-

Louis Republican. bing ter do next summer, Jim?" y to another on the street this

n addressed—a personage about with a champion smutty face, rousers several times too large ad a solid air, and replied with

la on the purceeds uv my per-Ef this 'lection bis hangs on a d then a Yurrupean war busts 'll sell big all winter, and make e in as I anticipate, I'm goin' to retency, an' buy a hantin' derg-pects, cully."

MINNIE ONCE MORE.

She is Cayly Masquerading under the Name of Ivory Q. Holmes,

and Exchanging Lands in the Moon for Property in Chicago.

Payne Searching for the Ash and White Oak and the Northwest Corner.

The records develop the appearance of Mrs.
Minuis L. Cummings in legal proceedings other
than those prescribed by statute as essential to
the procuring of a divorce. Margaret Payne and am Payne have filed a bill in chancery, william Payne have filed a bill in chancery, etting forth in mournful verblage the details of a certain land swap, in which they claim that the buxom Minnie did falsely, fraudulently, and in other ways beguile them out of certain vested firsts in and to lots, pieces, parcels, and broad acres, in a way they despised. It appears that Madam Minnie bloomed forth one morning with an advertisement offering to exchange smable domain in West Virginia for property relinable domain in West Virginia for property emate, lying and being, and commencing at a point in the County of Cook. Mrs. Payne saw the advertisement, and being seized as of her the advertisement, and being seized as of her own right of certain messuages, tenements, etc., communicated the fact to Madam Minvie, with a view to exchange. At the meeting between Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Madam Minnie, the latter spoke in eulogistic terms of the fair and beautiful stretches lying far away in her own the control of the payness and beautiful stretches lying far away in her own State, and besought the Paynes to touch off the trade easy, so as to make her parting with her patrimony as painless as possible. Then she produced an abstract in which a Then she produced an abstract in which a methodical clerk certified to the absence of incumbrances and tax liens, and which, down to a fired date, seemed to indicate that Madam Minnie and a specified J. Frank Cummings were lawfully vested in the property and held an estate therein. Then they told her of their possessions, some of which lay in Mount Forest, some in Washington Heights, and some in Sampson and Green's Addition, on the West Side. But they convinced Madam Minnie shat their property, being nearer Chicago than hers, hore the greater market value, whereat she answered that she would

THEOW IN A CHATTEL

which she then and there scheduled as one plane, be the same more or less. This was look-

miswered that she would

THROW IN A CHATTEL

which she then and there scheduled as one plane, be the same more or less. This was looked upon with favorable eyes by the Paynes, and the contract of exchange was made.

The bill proceeds to the allegation that shortly before the execution of the exchange conveyances, Madam Minnie, in great distress of soul, emerged from documents and went in on her word. She had agreed to have the abstract brought down from the date it had reached, but behold, impossibilities had intervened.

"Ler neminem cogit ad impossibility," said Madam Minnie, referring to the by-laws of the Teachers' League for the promunciation of the words. "and I can't get that abstract continued; that's flat. Now what shall we do!"

So it was agreed that Madam Minnie should make an affidavit that she had neither conveyed nor incumbered the West Virginia property, and upon this the deeds were executed. Madam Minnie, with a fragrant sigh, gave up all her right, title, and interest in the roads, perches, and poles of Mason County, and thereby sold, assigned, transferred, and set over to the said Pavines, their heirs, assigns, executors, and administrators, the same, warranting a good, clear, and sufficient title, and binding her executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors, administrators, or assigns, and her heirs, and their executors administrators, o

secolectors for the annual assessments upon the rained wealth.

Now the property on which the West Virginia sunbeams abone golden was rather speed described as begunning at a somewhat the second property of the second property of

"Mamma," said the fair young daughter, looking from the window again, "there goes Payne, which bought the land, and he looks poorly."

Failing to secure a transfer, Payne and his wife brought the suit, contending that they had been gouged, ill-treated, and euchered out of their land.

When Madam Minnie took the conveyance to the Cook County property she had it made out in the remarkable name of the bill alleges that subsequent deeds by said liver Q. Holmes transferred portions of the property to one Jennie Lehman and to J. A. Miller, Mary E. Leach, Levi L. Leach, and Prank Charnley. Then it makes the startling discovery that Jennie Lehman is none other than Madam Minnie, and closes with the assereration that all hands are conspirators, and that they combined to absorb the land of them, the said Paynes.

Then comes Madam Minnie, and for answer to the various and several charges in the said bill contained, avers that the abstract was all right, that just before the transfer she begged the Paynes to go down to West Virginia and climb the sugar-trees and survey the dominions she offered them; that she offered to defray one-half the expenses of the trip. But the Paynes wouldn't have it. They wanted a deed, and when Madam Minnie hung back, rent with anguish lest they should at some time become dissatisfied with the purchase, they threatened her with legal proceedings to compel he to fulfill her share of the contract. Driven to desperation, cornered, persecuted by the landbungry parties of the second part, and threatened with mutilation in the horrid engine of the law, she reluctantly gave the deed to the strips bounded by the sah and white oak, the sugar trees, the most westerly corner, and the most northerly line. Contemporaneously, she parted with the pisno.

In return for this display of temporal possessions, she took the conveyance of the Cook Cocaty feet, took it in the name of Ivory Q. Holmes.

"For verily," explains Madam Minnie, in subtance, "for verily were there some domestic complications. He who should ha

"Nay, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"Nay, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"Nay, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"Nay, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"May, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"May, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"May, nay, good Court, not so. I am Minnie
"Make the city support them."

"A Laka 200, Mich., Dec. 18.—In your notice of the serious illness of Gen. Kilpatrick's mothoder, you say he has "thrown up his cup t

defied. She had his land and houses, and she'd hold 'em till she died.

Then, as it she had been holding the Greek fire in reserve, she swoops down on THE UNFORTUNATE PAINES.

and crushes them at one fell blow. She had not swindled them. She believed the abstract to be bona fide when she said it was. She didn't believe the land was hilly and swampy when she said it wasn't; and she religiously supposed it was there when she sold it.

"But, my dear fellow," she says, in legal parlance of course, "if the land isn't there where is it?" and she leans back and swaits a reply.

"Swindled them?" she yells, "I thank thee, Payne, for teaching me that word, for now, indied, I have thee on the hip."

Straight from the shoulder she hits. When Payne, for teaching me that word for now, indied, I have thee on the hip."

Straight from the shoulder she hits. When Payne, for teaching me that word, for now, indied, I have thee on the hip."

Straight from the shoulder she hits. When Payne, for teaching and the hits. When some of it was unincumbered, and that some of it had one mortgage on it.

"Two mortgages, instead of one!" she exclaims, holding up her fore digit and thumb, "two, instead of one, and then there were taxes for which I had to pay sixty good and lawful dollars out of the pocket in the dress I wore that day."

Scarcely has Payne recovered breath from this staggerer when down she comes again, streamers flying and skirts swaying:

"Got your property by swindling, did I l Oh, Payne, Payne! Didn't you tell me the Washington Heights house was free, and didn't I ind a fellow in it paying rent to another fellow who leased it from you? And isn't he there yet paying rent with the regularity that vexes my soul because I can't get it?"

It was evident that the parties litigant could not agree, and so the case went on. Mr. Magneter Payne, one of the complainants, brooded long and deeply over her loss. She soon found that the West Virginia property was a loss, and that she and hers had been precipitated from a comparative competen

THE LOGICAL SCOPE OF RULE 22.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Dec. 12.—There seems to be no doubt but that the twenty-second joint rule, under which either House of Congress, at the count of the Electoral votes, had the right to throw out the Electoral votes of any State or States, is now inoperative. If it be assumed, however, that this rule is yet in force, and that however, that this rule is yet in force, and that either House may throw out or reject the Electoral votes of any State, then a supposable case is this: The House will throw out the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina; and the Senate will exercise its prerogative and throw out the votes of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and so on. Of course, it this process were continued, the Electoral votes of all the States would be thrown out. In this case then, after the two Houses had finished their work, there would be ne election of President, because it would be decided by the two equal witnesses and Judges which the Constitution had convened, namely, the two Houses, that no Electors were appointed. And in this case the House could not proceed to elect a President, because there would be no list of persons having the highest number of Electoral votes to choose from. In this case the President of the Senate, after March 4, 1877, would become President until a President were chosen by the people.

But some may object, and say that the Electoral votes or the senate after March 4, 1877, would become

President until a President were chosen by the people.

But some may object, and say that the Electoral votes of all the States could not be thrown out; but it must be remembered that Congress is supposed to be acting under the twenty-second joint rule, and this rule gives either House the supreme right, from which there is no appeal, to object to the vote of any State. And, indeed, it might be wise for either House to throw out the votes of all the States, and thus compel another popular vote for President in November, 1877, if it should appear thereby that the danger of a popular resolution were swrted.

It will be seen then that the joint rule twenty-second invests Congress with supreme ju-

a tie between the two Houses as to who is chosen for President. It is now probable that when the Electoral votes are placed before the two Houses that the Senate will decide that Mr. Hayes has 185 votes, and is elected President; while the House will decide that Mr. Hilden has 185 votes and is elected. Here then is a tie, not between the two judges—the two Houses which were to decide as to whether there were a President chosen. Divesting the subject of all legal quibbling, and remembering that we are now confronting a dilemma that the Constitution made no provisions for, what had we better do about it? Under this case the baldfaced truth stands in bold relief that the question as to whether we have chosen a President or not, is in doub!. That is the statement in a nutsbell.

Had we best begin to cut each other's throats, and burn, and shoot, and slash, simply because we have stumbled into a condition of affairs that our good old fathers made no provisions for in the Constitution? The next best thing under the sun to the work of the fathers is the common sense of their children. It will never do to Mexicanize the Republic simply because we don't know whether either party has chosen a President or not. If the worst comes to the worst, and the matter is all in the deepest doubt, there is one road, just one road, and a sure one, out of all trouble; and that is to let the President of the Senate become our Chief Excentive until next November, when the people can choose a President. This will be dignified self-government. But it will not be successful self-government to plunge into revolution and anarchy simply because we find ourselves confronted by a condition of affairs which the good old fathers failed to provide for in the Constitution.

To carry out this purpose, and exclude all possibility of revolution, will perhaps come nearer satisfying the majority of the people. I suggest this plan Ior public consideration, and it will produce a great deal better state of feeling to have another popular election than for

SOUP HOUSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—If the Committee of the Common Council appointed to report in regard to the establishment of a soup-house in the city will take the trouble to inquire of those who have some practical knowledge of the necessity of the case, and of what is already being done to meet it, they may asve themselves much useless labor and the city a needless expense. The County Agent has his corps of experienced assistants actively engaged in examining and relieving all needy and deserving families, while the city, in conjunction with the Relief and Aid Society, is providing free lodgings for destitute men, together with meals for needy women. The result of the provision already in operation for these several classes is, that we have even now much more than our share of the floating population of the country, and if to these is added the additional attraction of soup-houses, Chicago will have such material for a census by the last of January as will place her far ahead of all her Western rivals. Only yesterday it was remarked by a lady recently from Michigan that men trampling westward could not be induced to accept work at husking corn because they were going to Chicago, where they would "make the city support them."

GEN. KILPATRICK.

THE COURTS.

Condemnation Proceedings by the Metropolitan City Railway.

A Question of General Interest to Chi-cagoans About to Be Tested.

Mr. Bennett Gets Out of Jail-Becord of Judgments and New Suits.

The trial of the case of the Metropolitan City Railway Company vs. The West Division Rail-way Company came up for trial before Judge Rogers yesterday afternoon. A formal motion was first made by Mr. L. G. Pratt on behalf of

was first made by Mr. L. G. Pratt on behalf of the complainant to strike the answer from the files, and overruled without argument.

The suit is brought to condemn, in the man-ner provided by statute, whatever right or fran-chise the West Division Railway Company may have in Canal street from Fourteenth street to Lake street, and in Lake from Canal street cast to the Union Depot. The West Division Company claims that by carried with the company claims that the contract of the contract of the company claims that the contract of Company claims that by certain ordinances of the city, it acquired a right to lay a track on the above named streets, which right was afterward surrendered on condition that no other Company should thereafter be allowed the same privilege. The Metropolitan City Raflway Company was organized about eighteen months ago, the first ever heard of it being at the time than Company Company granted it leaves to be a layer to be a layer to be a layer to the company company company company company the company company company the company company company company the company company company company the company co

Company was organized about eighteen months ago, the first ever heard of it being at the time the Common Council granted it leave to lay tracks on Lake and Canal streets. Soon after that ordinance was passed, and in September, 1875, the Metropolitan Company took steps to use its newly acquired rights, but was stopped by a bill filed in the United States Circuit Court by a Mr. Föster, a stockholder in the West Division Company. An injunction was granted by Judge Drummond, and the case hung for some time. The Metropolitan Railway Company then filed a petition in the County Court to condemn, and it was then ruled to ahow cause why it should not be punished for contempt in disobeying the spirit of the injunction. After some arguments, Judge Drummond finally directed that the Company should be allowed to prosecute a petition to condemn in the State Courts, and have it carried to the Supreme Court, and should then inform him of the result and await further orders. In accordance with this order, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court, but subsequently dismissed on account of a technical error and the present proceeding commenced.

A long list of pleas were filed to the petition, but were stricken from the files a few days ago, and an answer was filed instead. This answer is very voluminous, consisting of eighty-eight pages legal cap, and sets up every possible ground of defense. It denies the legal existence of the Metropolitan City Railway Company, or the passage of the ordinance of April, 1875, which gave it life. The main ground, however, is that the West Division Company has a prior right granted to it by the city years ago, and which, though subsequently surrendered, was only given up on condition that me similar privileges were given to any one else, so that the Metropolitan Company can therefore never legally acquire any rights on these streets.

The greater part of the afternoon was occupied in impaneling a jury, and resulted in the selection of the following persons: G. W. Brown, Jacob Andrews, John Sauber

George W. Gavitt, C. K. Moore, L. D. Berwin, John Shaw, William Sullivan, and A. A. Stewart.

Mr. L. G. Pratt then made the opening address to the jury for the plaintiff, and was followed by Mr. B. F. Ayer on the part of the defendant. The addresses were largely legal in their character, and to that degree were for the consideration of the Judge. The further trial was then postponed until this morning.

BENNETT WALKS OUT.

James G. Bennett, who was committed to the jail a few days ago on a charge of "cohabiting and living with one Della Wyborn, not being legally married," was brought up yesterday before Judge McAllister on a writ of habeas corpus, and, after a short hearing, discharged. The Judge held that the mittimus was defective in that it falled to state that the prisoner had lived in open adultery with the woman, and also did not have the names of the witnesses to prove the charge indorsed on the back. The prisoner was therefore discharged, the Judge remarking that the parties still had a recourse to the Grand Jury if they desired.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VIECHENES MAILBOAD COMPAIN.

An order was made yesterday by Judge

In the case of W. G. Hatheway vs. The filmois Central Railroad Company and others, wherein the plaintiff claimed \$30,000 damages to his premises on Michigan avenue, close to the Barlington crossing, by reason of the noise, smoke, etc., of the trains, a verdict against the railroad for \$500 was rendered.

Judge Farwell grauted a decree of divorce yesterday to Theodor Hoftmann from his wife Laura, on account of her infidelity.

Judge Blodgett will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial to-morrow.

Albert G. Knight, of Racine, Wis, filed a bill against J. J. Updike, Aima M. Updike, J. G. Updike, Hannah F. Updike, Abraham Updike, D. K. Pearsons, and the First National Bank of Aurora, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,021.78 on the 8. W. & G Sec. 20, 29, 10, and another against the same parties and Henry Holmes to foreclose a mortgage for \$5,685.14 on the E. & Grae filed a bill against Johnson J., Alma M., Joseph G., and Hannah F. Updike, Joseph Stockton, D. K. Pearsons, and The First National Bank of Aurora, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,021.78 of Sec. 20, 29, 10.

Helen E. Crane filed a bill against Johnson J., Alma M., Joseph G., and Hannah F. Updike, Joseph Stockton, D. K. Pearsons, and The First National Bank of Aurora, to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,771.81 on the S. & of the N. W. & of Sec. 20, 29, 10.

Fanketteror MATTERS.

Field, Letter & Co., who claim \$2,324.60, and Fox Brothers on a claim for \$555.50, united in filing a petition against Louis Roman, a drygoods dealer, charring that on the 8th of October last he made to John Guer & Co. a payment of \$70.05 with intant to give them a preference, and has made other similar preferential payments. Roman has stated that he owed about \$11,000, and that his assets consisted of a stock of goods worth \$9,000 and some real estate worth \$3,000, but incumbered for \$1,000.

He offers to settle at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 30 cents in cash and the remainer in thirty days. The petitioners have learned from Roman's elerk the third the same time the hastor

Smith.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of Assessment Roll No. 70, Village of Hyde Park, J. H. Grav, J. R. Flood, and J. C. Wallace were appointed Commissioners to make the assessment. In No. 71 D. H. Horn, J. R. Flood, and H. L. Bristol were appointed Commissioners.

edministration was made to Catherine and Mathew Howard, under bond for \$24,000.

THE CALL.

JUDER BLODGETT- 197 to end of calendar, No. 196 on trial.

JUDOE BLODGETT- 197 to end of calendar, No. 196 on trial.

JUDOE BLODGETT- 197 to end of calendar, No. 241, 343, 347 to 349, 351 to 356. No case on trial.

JUDOE BOOKES-No call. No. 22, 569, Metropolitan City Railway Company to Chicage West Division Railway Company, on trial.

JUDOE BOOTH-611, 612, 613, 615 to 625, inclusive, except 621. No. 610, Clark vs. Morgenthan, on trial.

JUDOE MCALLISTEN Set cases, term Nos. 1, 911, Loewy vs. City, and 2, 347, Knott vs. Traders' Insurance Company.

JUDOE MCALLISTEN Set cases 472, Plamonden vs. Farmum, and 1, 138, Dallam vs. Merritt.

JUDOE WILLIAMS—No call. No. E, 975, Caspar vs. Caspar, on trial.

Vs. Caspar, on trial.

JUDGMESTS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGET—Pheebe Norton, excentrix of the estate of Jesse O. Norton, w. The Knickerbocker Life-Insurance Company of New York; verdict \$10, 200. 33, and motion for new trial.—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Joseph Porter; anding, \$2,000.

SUPERSON COURT—COMPANSIONS—A. Gridley & Son vs. Fred Glissman and John Brechbeller, \$00.48.

Company vs. Joseph Porter; finding, \$2,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. Gridley & Son vs. Fred Glissman and John Brechbeiler, 308.48.

JUDGE JAMESON—John H. Green vs. A. H. and T. A. Waggener, A. W. Clark, and John R. Lewis, \$313.08.—Reheard Riley, use of Hibernian Banking Association, vs. The City of Chicago, \$208.73.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry Enderis vs. John Baier and Johanna Baier, \$70.35.

JUDGE ROGERS—Mary Baccagaloupe vs. D. C. Melean; verdict, \$135.70, and motion for new trial.

McLean; verdiet, \$135.70, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—William G. Hatheway vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; verdict, \$500, and motion for new trial by all the defendants.—Wyman Fiint et al. vs. Joshus L. Marsh; verdict, \$70.10.

JUDGE McAILLISTER—Joseph Hogan vs. J. Newton Camp, \$125.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

ETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

BYDROFROSIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CEICAGO, Dec. 14.—Having read in your paper of Saturday an account of a dog seized with hydrophobia, and biting many persons, it has occurred to me to suggest a few common-sense remarks regarding the treatment of dogs. In my childhood I lived in a country village, and the idea among the inhabitants at that time was, that the cause of the disease called hydrophobia originated with the forces in the woods during the winter, when, all the streams being frozen, they could not obtain water, and went mad for the want of it, and bit the dogs when they came in contact with them. Now, may not the same cause produce the disease in a large city like Chicago, where all the dogs, with few exceptions, are chained up all the time? The water given them may freeze or be upset, and so they have to go thirsty half the time; and we all know the agony of thirst unappeased. To my mind the habit of chaining a dumb brate by a short chain to a miserable kennel, or, worse still, in a dark barn or underground-cellar where he never sees the light of day, for if he is taken out of his dreary prison, it is to run a few blocks at night with an indifferent servant or a thoughtless boy-guide. Dogs are social animals, full of love for their master even when he beats them cruelly, and yet they are treated as though they were wild beasts, who would devour every one within reach, and if, after spending a broiling hot summer and freezing winter in weariness apart from their own kind and the companionship of man, with a piece of salt meat, perchance, for food, half the time craving water and pulling at the chain they cannot break, weary nature rives out, and the fermented blood becomes poisonous, and the dog goes mad. every one wonders at the phenomenon, and some person entirely innocent of the cruelty that produced the dire disease becomes the victim by the sight of the overladen or half-staved horses, or hearing the melancholy wall of a poor dog rising from under the sidewalk wh are social animals, full of love for their master, or when he beast them cruelly, and pet they are treated as though they were wild beasts, who would devour every one within reach, and if, after spending a broiling hot summer and freezing winter in weariness apart from their own kind and the companionship of man, with a piece of asis mast, perchance, for foot, half the time craving water and pulling at the chain they cannot break, weary nature gives out, and the dog goes mad. every one wonders at the phenomenon, and some person entirely innovent of the cruelty that produced the dire discussed this escent becomes the vickim by the bite of the rabid heast. No one with a spark of kindly feeling can walk through the streets of Chicago without having pity excited by the sight of the overlands of the question, with a manufacturer inches the dwarf where he hears, but sees not, in his lonely, dark, and dreary prison. In New York at the base a small basin is made for the dogs, where they can allay their thirst. Here there seems no such provision for them.

Cannot the Humane Society see to these things and, berhaps, when giving to the dog they may benefit their fellow-men by saving may from the dreadful death of hydrophobia.

PERCAUTIONS AGAINST FIEL.

To the Bitter of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Every theatre, every hall, every church, every public school building, and all the city and county buildings should be provided with appliances for extinguishing fires, as well as means of escape. Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, would fires, as well as means of escape. Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, would fires, as well as means of escape. Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, would fires, as well as means of escape. Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, would fires, as well as means of escape, Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, would fires as well as means of escape. Rope ladders, attached to upper windows and galleries, wou

attached to upper windows and galleries, would furnish additional facilities for safe crit. At each church, hall, or place of amusement, one fireman should be stationed, under strict orders not to leave his post or his apparatus. The doors should be in charge of persons strong enough to control, if not divide and direct the outrushing throng. If at each door could be let down iron-reds forming parallel bars or gateways it would stem the panic-stricken crowd, and give an individual avenue avenue of escape. In time of panic doorways are too broad—thus enabling the crowd to rush pell-mell against and over one another,—whereas several narrow independent passage-ways as between bars would enable all to escape without fettering each other. A narrow siream rushes more swiftly than a broad one. Ten narrow entrances or exits are much safer than one or two large ones. When a crowd learns that it must take its turn, then it will be calm and orderly. Something is needed to stop panics as well as put out fires. A shower bath of cold water upon the heads of a panic-stricken crowd would bring it to its senses in short order. A sudden and momentary extinction of the lights might have the same effect. Every public audience should possess at least one individual of commanding voice and presence, who is capable of arresting the insensate rush of the panic-stricken in time of fire.

WHAT MR. PRUSSING SAID.

To the Ratior of The Tribuss.

Chicaso, Dec. 11.—I thank you for the fair and impartial mind shown in your report of the remarks made by me in last night's session of

Chicaso, Dec. 11.—I thank you for the fair and impartial mind shown in your report of the remarks made by me in last night's session of the Board of Education. It cannot be expected that a report will at all be complete, or even in all respects correct, but I am satisfied that your reporter intended to give, condensed in as small a frame as your space would allow, a correct representation. But I must beg leave to correct one statement which your reporter put into my mouth, and which is so much contracted that it conveys a different idea from that by me expressed. He reports my answer to Mr. Welch's remarks, who had talked of "defiance to the law," as though I had said: "I cannot obey an illogical decision, particularly when it is made under an obsolete statute." What I actually did say were words to this effect: The imputation of the gehtleman that I advise defiance to the law is wrong. I cannot comprehend that the conclusion of the Court, that it is optional with pupils and parents to obey or not the rules of the Board, because the power to give such rules is discretionary, is a logical deduction. But I claim that, as that deceision was based upon an obsolete statute, it need not now be considered the law of the land. We are a Board created by, and act under, the statute of 1872; and I am convinced that now a different decision would be given. Respectfully yours,

TROSE ORDINANCES.

THOSE ORDINANCES.

To the Entire of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—When does the Mayor or his Superintendent of Police intend to enforce the ordinance requiring merchants and householders to keep their sidewalks clear of ice, snow, and other obstructions? The people who use the walks would much prefer to have the ice removed during the winter season. When is it the intention of the Superintendent of Police to arrest or remove those vagrant and beggar musicians who exhibit their own deformities at the corners of streets, and expose infant children (hired for the occasion) to all the rigors of winter, in order to draw dimes from the purses of ignorant and too sympathetic persons? Sand those beggar monstrosities, whose presence begets other monstrosities, to the Poor-House or County Hospital. When may the public expect to hear of another raid on the leading gambling-dens and houses of prostitution?

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUL"

To the Entire of The Tribuse.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—By making the correction below, you will be doing justice to several hundred cigar-makers and employers in our city. In your issue of the 18th inst. it was stated that Messrs. Rosenstock Bros. volunteered \$20 for the funeral expenses of Carl Rothe, who met his death so unfortunately by falling through the elevator-way while seeking for employment. By inserting this you are doing justice to the employers and cigar-makers of our city, they having all subscribed something for the poor widow and her two orphans. In doing this you are giving all the employers and cigar-makers the credit which belongs to them, and not to any particular firm. Respectfully yours.

Proposed Organization of a Branch of the Illinois League in This City.

A Committee Appointed to Set the Ball in Motion.

An Instructive Speech by the Hon. Charles Hitchcock.

A meeting was held at the Grand Parific last evening for the purpose of organizing the Chicago Club of the Illinois Free Traders' League. A number of prominent citizens were present. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Edward S. Isham, who stated that they had come together in the interest of free-trade principles,—perhaps one of the best known principles in political economy. He moved to elect the Hon. Charles Hitchcock to preside, and the motion was carried.

political economy. He moved to elect the Hon. Charles Hitchcock to preside, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Hitchcock, on taking the chair, read a rather exhaustive treatise on the subject of free trade. The Association which they proposed to form was to take on a non-partisan character, and he considered that it would attract the attention of the people from the political muddle at present existing in the country, wherein one party claimed that it was cheated at the polls, and the other that an attempt was being made to count out its candidates. It had been asserted that, whichever candidate was elected, his party was virtually beaten. If this were true, it were well to have some broad question of national political economy, such as the question of free trade, to occupy the attention of the public. The speaker was aware that this question was well understood by the majority of his auditors, and, therefore, any remarks he might make would be somewhat unnecessary. Nevertheless, he proceeded to define the advantage arising from free trade, and to expose the fallacles of protection. The latter, he declared, was in opposition to every principle of common sense and fair competition in the markets of the world. Labor was most profitable when producing the greatest number of articles for use and exchange. Could the labor and capital necessary, within certain conditions, to produce certain articles, be applied so as to create a product exchange able for such articles made under different conditions, it was clear that labor and capital ought to be so applied. An Illinois farmer, for instance, was compelled, under a protective tarriff, to give a bushell, the industry was taxed upon every hoe bought by just the value of half a bushel of wheat. Btill worse, the Public Treasury received nothing, and the Pennsylvania Manufacturer received no just compensation for the product of his industry. Nevertheless, it was generally held that the aggregate of production was increased by the artificial diversity of pursuits, caused by

support of the American Government. The happiness of mankind was directly derived from the consumption of useful articles, and not from their mere production. It was, therefore, to the interest of the consumer that all desirable articles should be abundant and cheap, and to the interest of the producer (not generally but of any special thing) that it should be scarce and dear. Nevertheless, the gain to the producer often blinded the eyes of the political economist to the far greater losses of the consumer. It was his hope that the principles of free trade would be made more familiar to the public by the Club, and he called upon Mr. Macdowell, the Secretary of the Illinois Free-Trade League, to inform the meeting as to how matters stood in the State.

MR. MACDOWELL
reported that the League was in a very prosperous condition. Much valuable assistance had been derived from the brethren in Boston and New York, and he hoped a committee would be chosen to draw up a plan of organization.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen as a committee to devise a sultable plan of organization, with instructions to report at a subsequent meeting which they are to call:

H. A. Huntington, Franklin MacVeagh, E. O. Brown, William Macdowell, and H. D. Lloyd.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the above Committee.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the above Committee.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE SILVER QUESTION. To the Batter of The Tribuna.

Omicaeo, Dec. 10.—Although I am a political opponent of The Tribuna, I desire to express my sincere admiration for the generally fair and mauly course it has taken during the past few weeks of anxiety and threatened turmoil. But more especially do I wish to thank you for your championship of the silver dollar. The practical demonetization of silver was a crime, and every man concerned in it, or who sustains the infamous act, whether Republican or Democrat, should be marked by the people, and relegated forever to private life.

Now a word or two to the five or six so-called Independents, who hold the balance of power in our State Legislature: Vote for no man for United States Senator who will not publicly pledge himself to do all in his power to secure the speedy restoration of the silver dollar. I look upon this as one of the most important questions before the American people. It is, however, a painful fact that there is, among even our better-informed business men, a great amount of ignorance of the matter, many sustaining Secretary Morrill in his "sentimental" and untenable position.

Please run a "silver column" in The Trapuns. It will do nuch good, and accomplish more, if it sids, as it must, in restoring the silver dollar, in reviving business than any other matter that could be published. Yours,

Wearing Apparel.

Wearing Apparel.

Waterioun (N. Y.) Dispatch.

An American lady visiting friends in Canada started for home the other day, and, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Cape Vincent, the Customs officer desired to look into her trunk. She offered no objection to the proceeding, and, seeing her so willing, the officer asked her if she had anything in the trunk besides wearing apparel. A prompt negative came from the fair traveler. Her answer was scarcely uttered, however, before the officer had the trunk opened, and there lying at the very top of her dress and lingeric were a dozen bottles of the finest Hennessey brandy. "Do you call these wearing apparel?" queried the officer, his eyes meanwhile resting longingly on the bottles. "Yes," replied the lady, "they are my husband's night-cape."

TO EXCHANGE.

POR EXCHANGE-SO,CON WORTH OF CLEAR I property in a good town in New York State for stock of mermandiae of any kind. LARKIN & Ob., 100 Washington-st.

I WANT TO TRADE FARMING LAND FOR A REtail stock of has and caps in this city. Address S
15, Tribune office. AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—"THERE IS A TIME FOR A very work. The most original, attractive, and appropriate holiday book ever famed in the United States is just out. Energetic, intelligent agents, who wish to use the heliday season to the best advantage, should at once call on MONES WARREN, 103 State-st.

POR SALE-ONE see SINGER SEWING MACHINE for \$25; has been used four months; will show bill of make perfect at new; must be sold to-day. F. THOMEPON, 136 Vincennes-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-OR TRADE-A BEAUTIFUL PLACE

for a residence, partif improved, between Washington Park and North State-st., \$15,000 cash, or about \$10,000 cash and a good house in the city. N 42, Trib.

OR SALE-THREE BUSINESS LOTS EAST OF Western-av... on Madison-st.; also, two lots o ake-st. Address X 40, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE - TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES OF land in Santa Babara County, California, divided into farms of from 80 to 160 acres each, will be offered for sale by the undersigned Jan. 17, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., at ealestoom No. 410 Fine-et., San Francisco, Cal. This fine tract of land is bounded by the Santa Thes River, and is located in a beautiful valley within a few miles of the Gaviota landing, which landing is regularly visited by coast steamers from San Francisco; is a portion of one of the heat ranches south of Santa Ciara Valley; is favored with the best of climates; good grain and timber lands.

Terms, with undisputed title, one-fourth peah; tallance in one, two and three years, subject to 8 per cantingerest per annum, payable semi-annually.

Person desirous of visiting the land, one have an opportunity by the steamer Los Angeles, which will be seve for further particulars, apply the seminary of the forest of the seminary products of the presents.

Previolent of the St. Ynes College, or Capt. Moore, will show the grounds.

What land will remain musold, and 12,000 acres besides, allotting the shove tract, and divided in small farms, will be disposed of at private sale by said F. B. Wenninger, at No. 228 Pine-et., San Francisco, Oal.

Real Extate Auctioneers.

TOR RALE - VALUABLE REAL EXTATE IN THE

POR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THI City of Pensacois, Fis., for a place of resort in the winter; it is unequaled, and, as the city is growing rap idly, the sroperty as an investment would be desirable Address Lock Box 247 Pensacois, Fis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE property for town property, farms, and lands clear; will assume moderate incumbrance. MANN 4 CONGDON, Room 11, 107 Dearborn-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BURENST.. NEAR STATE—
with nee of plane.

412 MICHIGAN-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS:
exchanged, one single room, with board; references
exchanged.

191 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ALL. WHO DESIRE A boarding place with hotel advantages, at mod erate prices, should call at once. North Side. 250 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, single or in suite; a few table boarders can be accommodated; reference.

CLARENCE HOUSE, as SOUTH STATE-ST.—DE direble rooms, very comfortably furnished, as first-class spared at moderate rates, either translant of permanent. permanent.

N EVADA HOTEL-148 AND 150 WARASH-AV.,
bear Monroe-st.—Board and room. \$1.50 per day,
\$5 to \$8 per week: room. without board, 50 cents, 70
cents, and \$1 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD—AND ROOM WITH FIRE BY GENTLEMAN
in a private family between Sixteenth and Twentysecond-sta., east of State; Address, with terms, etc.,
B, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD
in private family, vicinity of Twenty-second-st.,
cast of State; will furnish room except carpet if desired,
Address, with full particulars L. Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. L OST-LAST EVENING. ON THE WEST SIDE, A white buil-dog with three brindle spots, answering to the name of "Frank," belonging to Fire-Insurance Patrol. Return to patrol-house on Franklin-st. and receive reward. Patrol. Return to patrol-noise on Frankin-st. and receive reward.

I OST-SATURDAY, ON SOUTH SIDE. AN Amethyst car-ring. The finder will be rewarded by calling on A. SEDG WICK, at Clements Morton & Co.'s, Madison-st. and Wabash av.

I OST-\$10 REWARD-NOV. 28, 1878, AT THE class, containing about \$8. The finder can keep the money and receive the about reward by returning it to Tribune edice. No questions asked.

I OST-THE EVENING OF THE 14TH, BETWEEN the Michigan Southern Depot and [12 South Waterst., one sack almonds marked C E W. Chicago. The inder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to C. E. WEBBER, 112 South Water-st., ON WABASH-AV. BEEAST-COLLAR.

L OST-ON WABASH-AV. A BERAST-COLLAS and traces. Address J. M. BUEL, 758 Wabash-av. T OST-SS REWARD-DEC. 14 LARGE BREAST-Diple with colored picture, bair in the back. Beward will be paid if left with H. IBVINE, 33 and 35 Wabash-av., up-state. will be paid if left with H. TRVINE, 35 and 35 Wabsahav., up-stairs.

I OST-AT FARWELL HALL THURSDAY AYL termon a right-hand fur giove. The finder will
be suitably rewarded by leaving is at the office of LAWRENCE, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE, Ashland Block.

I OST-(-N WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, A DARK-RED

L cow with long horns. Any person finding her will
return her to 14 Chatham-4s., new North-side GasHouse, and be handsomely rewarded.

CTRAYED-OR STOLEN-AN ENGLISH COCKING
Spaniel dog; color, dark liver and white; long
silken ears; collar marked W. Lawrence. The finder
will be rewarded by fetching same to 414 Wabsah-av.

W. LAWRENCE.

W. LAWRENCE.

19-25 REWARD—ANY PERSON RETURNING

20 the chestnut mars and drab painted cutter
that were stolen on Monday night to 170 and 181 South
Clark-st., in basement, will receive the above reward
and no questions asked.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Abonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Roome 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A-\$100, \$200, \$300 TO LOAN ON HORSES, BUG-TRUES BELL & BROWN 108 Pitth-av.

A DVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS. BUGGIES.

In merchandles. etc.; first-class storage house. 78
and 80 Van Buren-st., near State.

A MOUNTS OF 8500 OR MORRE TO LOAN ON CITY
property; 8, 9, and 10 per cent; leans on Illinois
farms at 9 to 10 per cent.

B. L. PEASE, 97 Clark-st.

I OANS IN SUMS OF 8500 TO 82,000, AND BULLDing loans. F. G. BEADLEY, 188 Madison-st.,
Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPCompany, 132 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES IN
Sums of not less than \$2,000 on Chicage property,
improved or unimproved; also on Illinois farms. C. W.
FULLERTON, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

FULLERTON, Room 4. 94 Degroom 48.

M ONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE OR Collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Bandolph-st.

TO LOAN-\$500, \$1,000, \$1,000, AND OTHER amounts to loan; money here. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$3,000 to loan at 9 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MASCELLANEOUS.

COMETHING THAT EVERY ONE WANTS—BOOD and shoe buttoner, watch-case opener, and nal cleaner combined in one; agents say it is the best article out; samples sent with price-tist for 10 cents; 50 cent per descen postpaid. Address W. J. PETTIS & CO. Manufacturing Jowelers, Box 43, Providence. E. I.

PARTIES DESIRING THE SERVICES OF private detective (a lady, will please address E care Turtic's Detective Agency, 118 East Lake-st. care Turtle's Detective Agency, 118 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A MARCY SCIOPTICON; MUST BE ingood condition and cheap. Wa Tribuse office.

WANTED—A SERIO-COMIC OR SCIENTIFIC Vecture, for which a fair price will be paid. Address TUDENT, care of Letter Carrier, 8c. 30, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND hand-trucks, boxed and flat, suitable for packing-bouse are. Address T73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, Clothing, hardware, boots and shoes, or groceries. Address V 91, Tribune office.

MUSICAL A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

A RECENT EXTENSIVE PURCHASES ENABLE us to offer inducements in prices of pianos and organs absolutely impossible when goods are bought at regular factory figures. We sell

A Magnificent new Piano for \$240 for which we might easily get \$200 or \$250, or even more, and then sell cheaper than our competitors, but as we can afford to sell at \$240 we do it, being determined to maintain our reputation.

AS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO HOUSE IN CHICAGO OR THE WEST.

E. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

A BIG SACRIFICE—NEW PIANOS, \$175; NEW Estey organs \$60 and upwards. STORT & CAMP, 211 State-st.

P. \$175; genuine steinway, good as new, \$275; Decker upright, \$500; the unequaled Kranich & Bach planos cheep, or payments; to rent from \$10 per quarter up. DEWITT, 211 West Madison-st.

\$240 BUTS FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO Larms, \$10 s month; will reat for \$6 llouth. Address 7 85, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALES EVERY TURSDAY, THURS-day, and Baturday, at 10 a. m., by WESTON & CO.

HORSES WINTERED IN BEST POSSIBLE MANner; tame bay and grain; stabled nights and
sormy days; first-class references; address C. B. EASTON, Derfield, III.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL ICE; O. W. GUTHRIE Twenty-fourth and Butler—sta.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. THE EMPIRE PARLOR BRIDSTRAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpeta, stoves, crockery, etc.; also the celebrated Empire parlor bedisted, on installments, at the lowest cash prices. BSS West Madison-st.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF PURniture without regard to cost.

E. T. MARTIN,
154 State-S.

SECOND HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, FROM 6 to 15 horse power, good condition; stationary engines and boilers, 2 to 40 horse power; new and second hand sharting, pulley, heapen, beiting, at less than half price; wood and iron working machinery cheap. Wanied, a pony planer. L. D. POLLARD, is south Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION. SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE Issue for #5 (not including chading). Puptis taught only at their residences. Asidress C. ELVESSA FOR-OMEE.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-INFORMATION WANTED OF THE PURGIES, FURNITURE, AND MERCH Westernbouts of George B. Harges. Andrew Jas. Business for Property Page 14 MILES AND MERCH Page 14 MILES AND MERCH PAGE 14 MILES AND MERCH PAGE 15 MILES AND

WANTED-MALE RELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.
WASTED-5 GOOD SALESMEN AND 1
unnerboys, with references. Toose havivious experience in toys and famoy goods prefer

WANTED-WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER: A good workman will have stoody amployment a none but soher men need apply. F. & THEAFY, TABLES, III.

WANTED-GLASS-BLOWERS: SIX MONTHS GLASS CO., 77 Clark-est. WANTED-CUTTER WELL POSTED IN CUT-ting oversile, shirts, etc. Address letter to 6 WANTED-A POREMAN POR GUR FINISHII

WANTED-A POREMAN POR GUR FINISHII

departments, must be a first-cleus man and cor
thoroughly recommended. MATURKA. CRAID.

CO., 251 South Canal-E. WANTED-CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 46 PA WANTED-A GOOD BASTER ON WOMEN'S

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-so Men at 4500 a Month selling our letter book; no press or water used; sample copy, worth 83, free; send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 99 Madison-st. and 132 Dearborn-st. Chicago. WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES FOR Molidays; also mottoes and chromos in colored mas. Best serms given. American Novelty Company, 115 Rast Madison etc., Room 19. 113 East Madison st., Room 19.

WANTED-MANAGING SALESMEN, MEMBERS of 1. O. O. F. or Masonic fraternity; \$100 a month to settly business men. 145 Clark-st., Booms 33 and 83.

WANTED-LOCAL EDITOR FOR DAILY PAPER. State age, experience, and references. Address P 49, Tribune office.

WANTED-CANVASSERS-WE CAN OFFEE Special control of the proof book canvassers, -lacies or gentlemen. CENTENNIAL PUBLISHING CO., Room 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED-BOY-AF RASEMENT 194 WASHING-ton-st.

WANTED-BESPONSIBLE BUSINESS-MEN OF principle and energy only, to come and see me, I am locating general agents in Lesisville, Evansville, Toledo, Des Moines, Memobia, and Madison, Wia, to bandle as actual necessity that will pay over 200 monthly, which can be shown upon strict investigation. So letters answered. 145 South Clarr'sE., Room 20., after 12 a. m.

WANTED-BOY WITH TIP-TOP HANDWRITING of applicant, CHARLES HOLBECH, Room 1, 38 Clark-st. WANTED—NO HUMBUG, BUT A STERN BE allty—If you have \$50 and want business; no ped-dling, call early at 127 Dearborn—st., beacment. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL IMMEDIATELY IN A SMALL family, to do general housework. Come prepared to stay. 47 South Curtis-st.

WANTED-A SEWING-GIRL, ACCUSTOMED TO work on draperies; by A. FIEDLER & CO., 24 and 25 Van Buren-6.

Miscelianeous.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT TOUNG LADY TO write and tend for a stationery story. Gall at 200 West Madison-st, this morning. SPTUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, etc.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability, good references, etc., having had four years practical experience in the business, desires a position in a good drugstore where there is only one propristor. Address Q 64. Tribune office.
CITUATION WANTED-AN AMERICAN WANTS of immediate employment; good bookkeeper, or salesman; experience is hardware, stores tinware, and crockery. S 49, Tribune office.

CTOCKETY. S 49, Tribune ontoe.

Miscelinnoous.

Cituation wanted—as manager or mining of superintendent, by a gentleman who has had 30 years experience in California. Colorado, Montans, and Missouri. Understands concentration and smelting gold, silver, copper, and lead; is a practical miner, machinest, and assayer. References given. Address Minkl, care George P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York.

Cituation wanted—in a Grain Commission house; have as extended sequentianance on the Board; also among the country desilem, having been a member of the Board seven years. Please address Z 4, Tribusa.

Cituation wanted—by a reliable. Hon-CITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, HO Set man as indoormen to some first-cuass family; to depretants his budgess perfectly, or as porter or junior Address W 88, Tribune office.

Pornectics.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE PAMILYto do general nonnework. Call for two anys. 415
Cantre-av. References if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
dageood work or general housework in small
family Tamilif best of reference if required; Ill Sodgwick et.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIBL FOR
general housework; reference if required; inquire
at 21 North Ada-st., down-stair.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR
general housework in a private family; good reference. Address \$28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK IN
Dotel or restaurant in city; willing to work for small
salary. Address NST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY
Capable and efficient girl, with best references, for
general housework in small family. Call or address
MART, 1347 Frarie-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED-NURSE-ONE OF THE Sest; good references; will do housekeeping. 10 Areade Court, Y. M. C. A. Building.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED-AS HOUSEKEEPER, SICK-Rebecca-st.

TO BENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-A NICELY FURNISHED TWO-STORY brick cottage on Indiana-av., with all modern conveniences, not and cold water, etc. Apply to or address ROST MITCHELL, 60 Madison-st.

TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH, NEW TWO-STORY and basement brick hous, No. 517 Western-av.; 38 per month, 6 large rooms, No. 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 383 Western-av.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-BOOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE.

TO RENT-JEDOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSE.

Keping; also, 2 partly furnished. Third foor, 223

North Clark-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN guite, or would rent one unfurnished. Apply at 563

Wabash-av.

TO RENT-SEROM PRONT FLAT ON SECOND floor, at 322 State-st.; also cottage, West Side. W. WALLER, 81 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASA, Corner of Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court, from \$10 to \$20.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 10 to \$20.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FOOMS, \$10 to \$20.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FOOMS, \$10 to \$20.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS. COPPER REMODIN and Dearborn-sts. Apply at Room 54.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUGLE front room, with fire, in a private family; for gentiemen only. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—ROOMS ARRANCED FOR HOUSE-keeping; modern improvements; over 54 West Madhon-st. Madison of.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 120 AND 120.
Randoub st.; new furniture, low price, and wary building.

TO RENT-65 AND 87 DEARBORN-ST., HAND somely-furnished rooms; carpets, furniture, and all new; terms moderate.

TO RENT-MICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITS or without loard. Kingdoury Block, Randoub-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

Offices.
TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF OFFICE IN HAWLEY
I Building, with furniture, carpeta, etc. Apply to H.
L. HILL, 143 Dearborn-et.

WANTED-TO BENT.

WANTED-TO KENT-SEXT MARCH OR APRIL.
W for permanent apartments for myself, unfurnished one or two very shoice, light, siry rooms, with gas, bath, etc. Address through Post-Office, D. RANSON.
W ANTED-TO RENT-ROOMS OR PREMISES, on or near Madison-st., for light manufacturing business. Give location to Y 56, Tribune office.

CUSANESS CRANCES.

DAKERY FOR SALE—ANY ONE WITH A LITTLE DRONG CAR Make money by buying this place; good location; everything ready to begin at once; will be sold for a song if taken at buce. Call to-day at 374 West Madison-st., upstairs.

POR SALE—DRUG STORE IN A THRIVING CITY of 12,000 inhabitants; good location; large stock patent medicines, drugs, paints, oils, gians, etc., on hand, dilevers and fixtures in good style; a large sod rountain. Doing a prescription business of about \$2,600 pc. Venu Doing and transcription business of about \$2,600 pc. Venu Doing and transcription business of about \$2,600 pc. Venu Doing and the subject of the control of the contro

CPLENDID ARTS OF IRVING, SCOTT, WAVERS Novels, Shakspeare, Schiller, Lessing, Henry a Schauser's Commencaries, Smith's Bulle Dictions and medical works. GILBERT, 21 South Clark-on STORAGE.

Postage prepaid.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give PostOffice address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be madd-either by draft, express,
Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

YERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Delly, dell'erred, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corper Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engement of Salsbury's Tronbadors. "The Brook." McTicker's Theatre.

son street, between Dearborn and State
ement of Mr. and Mrs. Florence. "The Might

Adelphi Theatre.

ORIENTAL LODGE. No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall 10. 122 LaSalle-st. Annual Communication this (Fri-ay) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and election of officers for the ensuing Masonic year. A full attend-nce of the members requested. By order of the Mas-ter. N. TÜCKER, Secretary.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for election of officers and payment of dues A full at-tendance requested. By order tendance requested. By order CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, A. F. and A. M.—Reg-niar (annual) communication this (Friday) evening, at Corinthian Hall. 187 East Kinzie-st., at 7:30 o'clock, for election of officers and payment of dues. A full at-tendance of the members is requested. Visiting breth-ren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec'y.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1876.

nbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 93.

The project of organizing the Chicago was incepted last evening under promising circumstances. It is hoped by the promoters of this worthy enterprise to furnish the public mind with material for attention and flection that shall take the place of the present subject of national excitement—a consummation more devoutly to be wished than reasonably to be anticipated under the circumstances. Nevertheless, every little

South Carolina is now fully fitted out with double set of Governors and Lieutena Governors, the Democratic aspirants having yesterday arrived at the fruition of their ion to the extent of a rump inauguration by a rump Legislature. HAMPTON now attempt to oust Chamberlain and secure course he will be resisted, and then the trouble will begin. It will not take long to give the rifle clibs the color of a legitimate military organization under the State law, and when thus reinforced by a partisan force of armed men it will be in HAMP power to begin the bloody work that he has delayed till now. When it will begin and where it will end no man can tell.

pressive characterization bestowed by disgusted Democrats upon the one-horse address telegraphed over the country by the Chairman of the National Committee. It had been intended to issue an elaborate pronunciamento after the fashion of Don Cartos' favorite fanfaronades, calling on the Cannos ravorue rantaronaces, calling on the faithful throughout the land to rally to the defense of their liberties and their prospective shares in the distribution of offices. Such is understood to have been Mr. Til-DEN'S notion and desire, and with such a document duly prepared came Hewrrr to Washington armed withal. To "make it more binding" the name of every member of the Democratic National Com-mittee was to be attached, but when the thing came to be read and discussed there was a revolt among the Committeemen, and several refused to sign. That celebrated caucus had intervened whereat the Souther men played the part of cynical icebergs with such chilling effect upon the general fervor, and there was no help for it but to pigeon hole the big proclamation for the prese Hence "HEWITT's Bobtail," with its solitary

The Louisians case received a thorough overhauling in the Senate yesterday. appropriately the debate was led by Mr. Shraman, who, as a member of the party requested by the President to proceed to New Orleans as spectators of the official canvass of the vote, was especially qualified to cut out the work for the Republican side of the argument. The vigorous, effective manne in which he acquitted himself is told in the report of the proceedings. Mr. Morrow and fully shared the honors of one of the most notable debate-days of the Forty-fourth Congress. Messrs. THURMAN and BAYARD were the leaders on the other side, and in the role of apologists for the fiendish atroc-ities perpetrated by the Democratic Bashi-Bazouks of Louisians were as successful as could be expected under the extreme disadvantage of being called upon to defend a thing that was absolutely indefensible. And the upshot of it all was a most barren victory for the Democracy. They secured the privilege, without opposition from the Re-publicans, of having the report of the Democratic Committee printed and stitched in with the official reports and documents pertaining to the Lou printed by the Senate.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yesterday and provisions were quite active. Mess pork closed 10c per brl higher, at \$16.45@16.47½ for December and \$16.55@16.57\(\frac{1}{2}\) seller January. Lard closed 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) o per 100 ibs higher, at \$10.10 for December and \$10.15@10.17; for January. Meats were steady, at 6c for new shoulders, boxed, 8;c for do short-ribs, and 8tc for do short-clears. Highwines were ic higher, at \$1.07 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat closed ic higher, at \$1.18 for December and \$1.18] for January. Corn closed to lower, at 46th for December and 456 for January. Oats closed firmer, at 33th cash and 33th for ary. Bye was easy, at 71c. Barley closed were quiet and easy during the fore-, but closed fairly active and firm, at \$107.50 in greenbacks at the close.

It is not difficult to perceive the true sginificance of the action of the Honse yesterday in the burial of McCrary's resolution proin the burial of McChary's resolution providing for a Joint Committee to act with a similar body from the Senate to endeavor to agree upon some plan for adjusting the Electoral difficulty, in the adoption of Hurron's caucus plan for a Joint Committee of Seven and a Special Committee to inquire into and report upon the rights, privileges, and powers of the House in the premises, and in the refusal to consider Lemonnes of the ground of personal fitness, the resolution calling upon the Supreme Court vide the question; will entertain no idea of compromise or adjustment that does not recognize as conclusive the decision to be arrived at by the House respecting its own powers. What that decision will be is an assured fact already, and it is clearly the purpose of the House Democrats to take no risk of an adverse opinion from the Supreme Court. There is little encouragement to hope for a compromise afforded by yester-Mr. Thorn is reported to be in a state of

extreme agitation about the Presidential question, and in the event of his failure to be inaugurated fears are entertained of a mental and physical collapse similar to that which befell Mr. GREELEY four years ago If this is true, let Mr. THIDEN be gratified by an inauguration in New York, as he seems to desire, and by the establishment in the metropolis of a complete Presidential outfit, with all that that implies. He is financially able to afford the luxury, and there is no reason why he should not play President to his heart's content. He has paid for it oundly, and he ought to enjoy it. It is o be feared, however, that evil counselors are at the bottom of Mr. TILDEN'S maladyreckless, desperate men, whose appetite for office would stop at nothing that should insure its gratification, and who have succeeded in thoroughly persuading the excitable old bachelor that the country only awaits the signal from him to spring to arms in his behalf. In striking contrast with this feverish unrest is the deportment of the quiet, mod-est man at Columbus, who performs his Gubernatorial duties as though his name had never been connected with the Presidency, and whose occasional expressions on the allabsorbing topic of the hour are invariably of a peace-invoking, law-abiding character.

HOPE FOR THE SOUTH. Evidences are accumulating that the ablest and most influential leaders at the South have no sympathy with the threats of resistnce to Haves' inauguration in which certain Northern Democrats are indulging themselves. The reports from the Den rus, which seems to be in permanent session in Washington, all agree that the Southern members uniformly place themselves in op-position to the incendiary utterances and schemes of Sam Randall, Fernando Wood, BILL SPRINGER, and that class of Northern Democrats. Many of the leading journals at the South declare plainly that, if there is to be a war, the Northern Democrats must fire the first shot this time. The Southern people have not forgotten how they were ated and misled by their Northern allies sixteen years ago, and have no desire to bear the brunt of another war in the interest of certain office-seekers at the North; though their course was mistaken in the last War. they at least had more at stake than the nen like Hull, of Georgia, restrain their impetuosity, rebuke rashness, and deplore an outbreak, there is abundant reason to believe that the South as a whole will hold aloot from any attempt at forcible resistance to the lawful count of the Electoral vote and lawful inauguration of the next President. More than this, the evidences are accumu

ating that the leading spirits of the South would rather look with favor upon a friendly alliance with the conservative element of the Republican party under Haves, and with a recognition of the doctrine of home-rule as contradistinguished from carpet-bagism, than place their faith in Northern Demowith a prospect of strife, and crats no higher reward than a division of the offices. The Cincinnati Commercia has trustworthy advices from Washington to this effect. Harks has impressed the con-servative men of the South with his fairness, colness, and pluck. The speech which he nade Wednesday evening at Dayton will otably increase their admiration and faith in his patriotism. His conduct during the entire campaign has been calculated to inculcate the belief that he will administer the Govrnment with reference to complete reconiliation between all sections, and that his ppointments to office will be made more for he benefit of the country than for the benefit of the party. Peace, prosperity, and good faith under HAYES is a fairer prospect han resistance, war, and desertion by the Northern Democrats in time of danger.

There is a broad distinction to be between the original fire-eaters and seces-sionists of the South on the one side, and the conservative men who went into the Rebellion when their section had become so much committed to it that there was no other course for them to take. These two classes have been forced into an unnatural union by the race-issue in the Southe States, and the depredations committed by large numbers of carpet-bag pirates who used the black vote to hold the offices and plunder the natives. But this unnatural nion of the old Whig and the old Democra the old fire-eater and the old conservative the old Unionist and the old Secessionist could not endure if the political control of the Southern States were in the hands of the natives. The offices, including the Federal stronage, would be one bone of conthere would be numerous ocal differences to separate men into parties; the successful aspirants for lace would have their partisans, and the disappointed candidates theirs; there would be est men and rascally politicians. The native whites of the South once divided among parties, the race-issue would disap-pear. The negro vote would divide up also according to the various influences, inclina tions, and interests; and, above all, it would be sought for by both parties and protected by both parties. There is not a Southern State in which there are not hundreds an thousands of men who would gladly cast their lot with the Republican party on a conservative basis, admitting home-rule in the sense we have defined it, than to

for Gov. HAYES, and he has all along recognized the impropriety of making pledges or

peretuate the bad feeling that grew out of

the War and the race-issue that has since rendered their country unsettled and turbu-

personal cause. But it is known that he sets greater store upon peace, good-will, and an improvement of the public service, than any other results of his approaching Administration. It is also certain that a better opportunity will never be afforded for the practical inauguration of civil-service reform in the distribution of Federal patronage in

of Seven and a Special Committee to inquire into and report upon the rights, privileges, and powers of the House in the premises, and in the refusal to consider LeMorne's resolution calling upon the Supreme Court resolution calling upon the Supreme Court for an opinion concerning the law and the merits of the disputed question. It means that the House will not dipolitical opponents to fill the Government vide the question; will entertain no offices. Whenever this shall be done there will be two parties among the whites of the South. There will be a howl from the carpet-baggers, but the time has passed when the howl of any set of office-holders or officeseekers at the South can excite much sympathy or produce much concern at the North. The commercial and political interests of the North will be more benefited by peace, harmony, and industry, and the collection of the revenue from an increased production at the South, than by maintaining any partisan

clique at the expense of general prosperity.

As an additional evidence of the returning reason of the Southern leaders, we print this morning a Washington dispatch to the New York Graphic, which, from a source entirely independent. independent of others we have cited, con-firms, the view that the Democrats, though keeping up a show of claim for any emergency that may present itself, have virtually resigned the hope of inaugurating Triden, and have been forced into this position. forced into this position by the stubborn refusal of the Southern people to again place themselves in the breach. This disposition of the South, at a time when the Northern Democrats are using every means at their command to inflame anew the old sectional strife, is worthy of acknowledgment and gratitude on the part of the patriotic party of the country.

The civil campaign for the seat in the Sen-ate of the United States from Illinois is progressing vigorously, and is in no wise interrupted by the preparations for "wah" under the directions of Gen. DAN CAMEBON. Even Gen. Cameson himself might be willing to sheath his sword, and disband his troops, and accept the office of Senator, if the Legislature should tender it. The candidates are quite numerous, and of both parties. Gen. LOGAN'S candidacy for re-election is not an undisputed one. It is now clearly under-stood that in joint ballot no party will have

THE NEXT SENATOR

a majority. The relative strength of the Democrats and Republicans is so nearly equal that the Independents would have the power, even if it were not understood that a number of members intend to take no part in a cancus on the Senatorial question. Under these circumstances, caucus nominations will not be of the value that they would have under other circumstances. Each day brings forth new developments, and it is surprising to what an extent the politicians on both sides in Chicago consider that the people of the other 101 counties are waiting to do whatever shall be decided on in this city. The Democrats had the two Illinois members of the United States

Senate from 1819 to 1855, when they lost one, and lost the other in 1865. The Democrats who have aspirations for that office have grown gray, and many of them have departed this life, and a new generation has grown up. tion from outside of candidates, such as PALMER, and TRUMBULL, and FARNSWORTH, so that the Democratic party in Illinois could now readily supply a full Senate from among the aspirants in this State alone.

It is now understood that the contest for

the Democratic caucus nomination will rest between Messrs. C. H. McCornick and M. W. FULLER, of this city; S. S. MARSHALL, of Hamilton County; W. R. Morrison, of Monroe County; and, as it is not expected the nominee will be elected, it is probable that Mr. McCornick will get the nomination. The campaign has opened already at the Leland House, where the various headquarters will be established. But these candidates we have named are not the only Democratic aspirants. As Chicago is to lead in the wah " for TILDEN, why should not the Denocracy of Illinois have a chieftan like Senaor Robinson to guard the national liberties? In the list of Independent members of the State Senate Chicago has two,—Senator JOHN C. HAINES and Senator JOHN BURHLER. It has been considered that Mr. BURHLER was s supporter of Gen. Logan, but, for some reason not perhaps generally known, it is now understood he will support Gov. Beven-IDGE, and, failing to elect him, will go wherever the other friends of the Governor may go. It is probable that the Independent mbers may have a caucus of their own, in which case there is a possibility that Mr. Harnes may be nominated himself. In such case, either the Republican or the Democratic members, or portions of both parties, will b invited to support and elect Mr. HAINES. If he can unite enough votes to be elected, course that will end the matter. Even so promising a combination as this may fail, in which case it is understood that the HAINES and Independent combination are to support JOHN WENTWORTH, who, in addition to his being a Republican, will have some person al strength in the Democratic party. The can-

didacy of Haines and of Wentworth is expected to embrace the Long and the Short of the whole business.

There are others, however, in the Demo cratic party who look forward to be the suc cessor of Gen. LOGAN. There is Gen. FARNSWOETH and Gen. PALMER, to say noth ing of Gen. Consz., Gen. W. B. Anderson (now in Congress), Mr. A. E. Stevenson, of Bloomington (now in Congress), and Mr. WILLIAM C. GOUDY, of Chicago. It is expected by his friends that after all the other horses in the field have become exhausted Mr. Goudy will step to the front and carry off all the honors. In the meantime it is no to be supposed that the Republicans will be mere idle spectators. They will have per-haps 100 Republicans out of the 204 mem-bers of all kinds, and if they were united would be formidable. It is given out that a dozen or more do not propose to enter any caucus and therefore intend to vote indecaucus and therefore intend to vote inde-pendently, though always for a Republican. It is beyond all doubt, we suppose, that Gen. Locax will be nominated with hardly any serious opposition in the Republican caucus. Ordinarily such a nomination would be con-clusive as to the whole Republican vote, were cinsive as to the whole Republican vote, were it not suspected that several of those who will not go into the Republican cancus do not intend voting for Gen.

Logan. We are not vouching for these statements; we are merely giving the rumors, more or less well founded, which just now reader the extended of the several several

promises with the appearance of helping his personal cause. But it is known that he sets greater store upon peace, good-will, and an improvement of the public service, than any other results of his approaching Administration. It is also certain that a better opportunity will never be afforded for the practical insurance of airil asserted for the practical forms of airil asserted forms of airil asserted for the practical forms of airil asserted for the practical forms of airil asserted for the practical forms Gov. Beveringe, and E. B. Wash-Burne, are fully mentioned and discussed. No one of these, unless it be probably Gov. Beveringe, will be a candidate before the caucus, nor will any of them be candidates save that in the event of either being elected he will accept the office. The prospect is that, unless the Democrats and the Independ-ents coalesce, the election may extend over several days, and it is useless to attempt to

predict the result. Our readers will, however, from what we have said, discover how eternal is the hope which animates the Democratic breast when-ever there is an office to be filled. Here are a dozen Democrats, all of them men of character and standing, bidding, intriguing, and struggling for this office. The chances are remote, very remote, but to a Democratic office-seeker the infrequency of light-ning is never a damper. All over the State ing is never a damper. All over the State getically, when it is almost as certain as fate that they must be defeated. However, it will be strange, no matter whether the Senator elected be a Democrat, Republican, or Inde-pendent, if Chicago shall lose the prize when presents such candidates as Logan, BEVER-DGE, HAINES, WENTWORTH, McCornick ROBINSON, FULLES, FARNSWORTE, and GOUDY, with several precincts yet to be heard from.

BY A LARGE MAJORITY. The assumption that any majority claimed for TILDEN on the popular vote, or that he in fact received, gives him any more claim upon the Presidency, is worthy The Hon. Bardwell Slote himself. We do not choose the President by popular vote. The Elect-oral College was especially contrived that the President might be elected, not by the popular vote but by the Electoral votes al-lotted to the States; and the candidate who receives a majority of the Electoral votes alone has any right to the office, though de-

feated overwhelmingly on the popular vote.

The Constitution contemplated that the people of each State should east the votes allotted to them in the Electoral College; and, as obtains throughout our entire politi-cal system, the majority—if only a majority by one vote—is accepted as representing the whole people of the State. It never was intended that the eighty-odd thousand majority for TILDEN in Georgia should legally or morally add anything to the Electoral vote of Georgia for TILDEN. The Electoral vote of Georgia represents the entire population of that State; and if every vote polled in the State had been cast for TILDEN it could not increase the Electoral vote to which Georgia is entitled under the apportionment.

Besides, the popular majority, as apporting the popular majority.

on the face of the returns of the late election, indicates nothing save the results of the abandonment by the Republican party of the contest in the hopelessly Democratic Southern States. These were abandoned because, no matter how great might be the ratic majority, it could not modify the result. The issue was not made upon the popular vote. Had it been, the canvas rould have been as spirited in Georgia and Texas as in Indiana. Despite the White-Liners and bulldozers, the full Republican vote would have been brought out in each State under the leadership of men who couldn't be bulldozed or intimidated. The Georgia eighty-odd thousand Democratic been a corresponding reduction in the Demo-cratic majority in Texas. The like would have been the case in the other So Democratic States had the election of Pres dent been dependent upon the popular in stead of the Electoral vote. The popular majority, therefore, that is so much talked about, is in fact not a popul majority. The election was not held for the purpose of determining whether Thiorn or Harzs was the choice by a popular majority. Neither was the election so held that it fairly approximated to determining the choice by a popular majority. The figures paraded by ocratic organs about this time, pr tending to give TILDEN's popular major show nothing of the sort; and the only in-ference to be drawn from them is that the

oopular-majority argument in favor of TIL-EN is.no argument. THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE SITUATION. The elasticity and tenacity of the reput lican form of government as manifes the United States is creating a feeling o genuine surprise and admiration in Engl and the press of that country is not slow i noting and commenting upon the patient and calmness of the people in the presen political crisis,—a crisis which in Suropean country would have convulsed with revolution long ago. The comments the English press are so pertinent and landatory that a reproduction of their spirit at the present time will be of interest to our own readers. The London Times, in an editorial article printed Nov. 29, the very article to which Gov. Haves alluded in his dmirable little speech at Dayton, O., on

Wednesday last, says:

The demeanor of the American people during the political crisis, which is apparently as far as ever from a solution, is well worthy of attention. If the complication of disputes over the Presidential election had arisen in almost any country except the United States and our own, revolution, either in the form of democratic violence or military absolutism, could hardly have been escaped. These are the temptations and the trials which drive the excitable races of Continental Europe to frenzy and make "Saviors of Society" possible. But in the United States there is not the least indication of an impatient, law-defying spirit. On Wednesday last, says: cation of an impatient, law-defying spirit. On both sides the paramount necessity of preserving the public peace is recognized and enforced by those who lead and frame opinion.

Again, on the 24th of November, it called

ttention to these qualities of the American eople, and said :

eople, and said: The people of the United States des sympathy and all our respect during their present trial. The stress laid upon their patience and moderation is severe; but everybody in every party eration is severe: but everybody in every party, except a few unscrupulous and discredited politicians, has recognized the necessity of practicing these painful virtues. The Constitution has once more failed to fuffill its promises, which, even when enacted for the benefit of a scanty and backward population upon the Atlantic seaboard, were not accommodated to the realities of politics, and which since the Union has extended over half a continuate have been plainly impossible of failed. which since the Union has extended over half a continent have become plainly impossible of fulfil-ment. No Constitution that the ingenuity of man is competent to construct could be made comprehen-sive enough to cover the infinite variety of problems that must arise in the political life of a great and

ree nation.

The Economist takes a hopeful view of the situation in this country, and is confident that we are not going to "the demnition ow-wows." It says:
No doubt the South will be very much me No doubt the South will be very much more deeply discontented if Mr. HATES be chosen than the North will be if Mr. TILDEN be chosen (?), and the disappointment in the first case will be unfor-tunate, and may lead even to mischief. But it is hardly reaching

mischief to befall a people so sober-minded and so | ly aimed and fired. FERNANDO mischief to befall a people so sober-minded and so keen as the Americans. Whatever mischief results from this unfortunate chapter of accidents, the good sense of the American people will, before long, we do not doubt, find the means to remedy. Theirs is not a country in which, as the saying is. "The worst comes to the worst." If we may be excused for the apparent bull, in the United States the worst is very apt to come to the better.

The conservative old Spectator does not have much confidence in our Electoral system of means feeturing Precidents, as will be

tem of manufacturing Presidents, as will be seen from the following extract from its

columns:

The official trustees of election in each State should in some way be made independent of party and unpunishable by local seal or prejudice,—should, that is, be agents of the only non-partisan body in the Union, the Supreme Court. We have been driven to this even in England, and it is far more necessary in America. In this country is final authority as to the fairness of an election the only person who can order a ballot to be unsealed is a Judge, and in this country no single election hands over the Administration to a party for

term of four years.

The Saturday Review thinks that a legilative conflict is imminent, and that "it is difficult to see the result of a collision be tween the two branches of the Legislature. A claimant to the Presidency to whom either the Senate or the House refused recognition could hardly assume the powers of the office." The Tory organ, the Standard, which never wastes any love upon this country, and would like to see a war here, predicts the use of armed force, which it says "will give a shock to the Constitution which it may never recover from, and will endanger the peace of the country, and, not impro bly, the existence of the Union." The London World hits the most tender spot in ar Englishman's nature when it observes: "All conjectures must be idle; one thing alone is certain, that the contest will be severe and langerous. There may not be a war; but there must be a state of affairs very little better than open war. And how will all this affect the question which is most interesting to Englishmen,—namely, the security of United States loans?"

In our own country the most remarkable feature of the situation that strikes an observer is the calm and moderate attitude that section which it was expected would organize violence. The bluster and bombast, the rage and fury, the horn-blowing and gong-beating, the insanity of madness and the threats of war, murder, rapine, and conflagration come from the Northern rathe than the Southern Democrats. It is the mer who staid at home and fought in the rear, not those who went to the field and fought at the front, who are threatening to plunge the country into the horrors of civil strife. It is the class of men of whom Gen. STILES satirically remarked: "I have always noticed when it comes to the pinch that the men who talk war are never found at the front." It is the class of men whom BEN HILL scathingly rebuked in his reminder to FERNANDO WOOD: "Perhaps the gentleman is not aware of the conservative influence of a fifteen-inch shell with the fuse in process of combustion." The South has main tained itself throughout this crisis with a moderation and calmness of temper which are in striking contrast with the hot-headedness and furious partisanship of the TILDEN clique in the North. The hope of the situation rests in this moderation of the people South and North, and in the good sense of the whole American people, which will find some other avenue out of the present complications than that of civil war and anarchy proposed by the desperate hot-heads in both

UNDER "COLOR OF LAW." A correspondent at Belleville, in a letter published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, discussed A correspondent at Belleville, in a letter door of the Northern Copperheads. When he meets these men face to face, and again the Oregon question from a legal standpoint hears them bluster about war, the horrors of dency of the Company, is at once a recognition

and said : It is clearly-established rule of law that a per-son who holds color of office, which in most cases consists of a commission or certificate of election may do the duties and exercise the franchises may do the duties and exercise the franchises of the office as though he were de jure the officer, and that all his acts done under such color are valid and effectual official acts for the purpose for which they are done, and, their validity, after they are accomplished, cannot be questioned in any pro-ceeding. It needs no citation of authorities to es-tablish the above rule, and a Presidential Elector is as much subject to it and as much entitled to it benefits as a Justice of the Peace. Upon this statement of the law he argues that, while Gov. Grover had no legal au-

thority to declare Warrs not elected nor to declare Chonin elected, yet, having done so, Chonin was under color of law an Elector, and his vote, as such, was legal, while that of Warrs, he not being commissioned by the Governor, was not legal and cannot be counted. Conceding, for argument's sake, the applicability of the legal principle, the application is too narrow to cover the whole facts. Two returns have gone to Washington, -one made by CRONIN and two others. Electors appointed by him; the other certificate made by the two Electors commissioned by the Governor and by another appointed by them. The law of Oregon, like the law of this State, authorizes the Electors to fill any vacancy in their own number. Warrs did not vote as an Elector under his election by the people. The two Electors whose election was certified by the Governor elected Warrs to fill the vacancy, no other person having a certificate of election appearing at the meeting to vote. They elected WATTS to fill the vacancy. These two Electors were unquestionably elected and were commissioned by the Governor; they acted not only as officers de jure, but also under color of office. The commission of CRONIN also named them as Electors. If the principle of "color of law" applies to the case of CRONIN, it certainly does to the case of the two other Electors commissioned with him by the same Governor in the same certificate. If the principle of color of law applies to and gives validity to the acts of Chonn, it certainly applies with equal force to and makes valid the acts of the other two Electors. Part of the official duty of Electors is to fill any vacancy in their number ; this is as much a part of their duty as to vote for President. These two men, therefore Electors in fact as well as by color of law, filled the vacancy caused by the non-appearance of any third Elector claiming by right or by color of law. They appointed Warrs who was then eligible, and the three, by right and by "color of law," voted for HAYES. We do not see how, therefore, the vote of Oregon for HAYES was not as valid and as conclusive under "color of law" as it would be under any possible circum stances.

NANDO WOOD in the Democratic cancus on Wednesday, completely covered the situsspeech by the latter: "Perhaps the gentle-man is not aware of the conservative in-fluence of a fifteen-inch shell with the fuse not only has a significant bearing upon the general aspect of affairs growing out of the present political complication, and upon the attitude of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a state of the Southern nearly but it was a significant bearing upon the state of the Southern nearly state of the Southern n in process of combustion." The remark ern people, but it was a red-hot shot at Fra-nando Wood personally, which was accurate-

the meanest, most malignant, and most cow-ardly enemy of the Government during the War. It was Fernando Wood who proposed to take New York City out of the Union, to take New York City out of the but who slunk away when he found moni-tors in front of the city with fifteen-inch shells whose fuses were ready for the pro-cess of combustion. Probably there is no one who will understand Brs Hr.L's caustic irony more thoroughly than FERNANDO Wood himself. It has scotched if not killed this pestiferous Copperhead.

HILL, OF GEORGIA. There has been a good deal of astonishment at the course which BEN HILL, of leorgia, has taken since the Northern fireeaters of the Democratic party have begun their bluster about forcibly resisting the in-auguration of Gov. Haves. There seems to e no doubt that HILL has improved every possible occasion to sit down upon the amateur fire-eaters. There was never a more cathing rebuke than that which he adminstered to Fernando Wood in cancus when he said that "Perhaps the gentleman is not aware of the conservative influence of a fifteen-inch shell with a fuse in process of cumbustion." The skulking Copperheads of the North during the Rebellion could not have been more fairly hit by one whom they

had betrayed by false promises of assistance.
Probably the popular surprise at Hull's
recent course has been occasioned mainly by
the tussle between Hill and Blaine during the early part of the last session, the very the early part of the last session, nature of which was to make Hill an apolo gist for the Confederates. BLAINE assailed, and it was like striking a flint; sparks were sure to fly. HILL is a Southerner, attached to his section and quick to resent any reflections upon it, and once committed to the debate (which was the real mistake) he could not conduct it without drawing that broad distinction between "we" (of the Confederacy) and "you" (of the Union), which was the most repulsive part of his speech. But it is fair to remember that, even in the strong passion of that fierce debate, Hill laimed that he and his associates had come back to the Union to stay, and were actuated by a desire to forgive and forget. His recent

reatment of the Northern fire-eaters is an vidence that he meant what he said. HILL, if we are not mistaken, was not one of the original secessionists. The division made by the people of the South is that only the Breckinghoe Democrats were the un-compromising secessionists to begin with, and that the Douglas Democrats and the Bell and Evererr Whigs were generally Unionists and Conservatives. HILL, we be lieve, voted for Bell and Evenerr. The point is that those men who went into the Rebellion because their section did, and not from personal feelings of hatred, have returned with a better feeling than those who were uncompromising and relentless in their demand for a complete separation from the "d—d Abolitionists" of the North. If Hill. was one of the former, as we be-lieve, it will account for his present conservatism and aversion to more rebellion. But there is anothe motive to be taken into account. He find that the new rebellion is being pushed by the same class of men at the sixteen years ago, encouraged the South to strike the blow, and promised such co-oper-ation as would speedily and effectually grind the Abolition party as between two stones. He cannot forget how outrageously he and his people were deceived, and justly lays a large share of the South's sufferings at the door of the Northern Copperheads. When he turns upon them, reminds them of their former bad faith, and refuses again to be either a party or a victim of their deception.

The Washington reporter for Thomas home organ, the New York World, sorrow-fully telegraphs concerning the House cau-

CUS:

Several of the Western members made violent speeches, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, announcing his readiness to aid in the inaugaration of Mr. Tilder with an armed force. The tone of the cancus, the private and expressed opinions of members, and the measures finally adopted, gave small countenance to language of this character. As usual, the Southern members counseled moderation and a conservative policy both in the present treatment of the crisis and the future attitude of the House. Few of them anticipate that any disturbance will result from the Presidential complications. They are united in agreeing to leave the Northern Democracy to take the initiative. They have no policy of their own to carry out further than the maintenance of peace and the upholding

than the maintenance of peace and i This line of policy, of course, would not satisfy BILL SPRINGER, of Springfield. His voice is for "wah." He would follow in aid of an armed force " with Trapes in the lead en route to the White House. He would also keep away as far as possible from the "conservative influence of a fifteen-inch shell whose fuse was in process of combustion," as BEN HILL sarcastically remarked in replying to belligerent BILL's caucusranting. Springer is generally known as the "Jumping-Jack" of the House. He is on his feet upon the slightest provocation. No matter what the question is, he bounds up and bawls, "Mr. Speaker,-Mr. Sp-c-a-k-e-e-r-r,"—and then proceeds, if he obtains recognition, to empty himself of a quantity of undigested, ridiculous twad-dle. He always speaks first and thinks afterwards. In cancus or assembly he is constantly popping up, consuming the time of the House in frothy, senseless declamation. In the caucus above mentioned, he proclaimed himself ready to lead an armed orce to inaugurate TILDEN! He forgot that the State he in part represents voted for HAYES, and that the people of Illimois intend to hang those who head armed mobs for the purpose of inaugurating anybody President against the duly and legally proclaimed vote of the Electoral College. The Mexican style of making Presidents won't be tolerated in

The New York World, for many years a respectable Democratic paper, has of late become more desperately reckless and regardless of truth and probability than even the mendacious truth and probability than even the mendacious Cincinnati Enquirer or the roorback Chicago, Times. Just now it is giving currency to ridiculous statements that the President is mooring a fleet of monitors and war ships off New York "with the intention of buildozing the city." It also sends Gen. Hancock to the Pacific, Mo-Dowell to Chicago, and Sheridan to New York "with as absolute power as in New Orleans at the date of his banditti letter." Almost any one would think that was sensation enough for one day, but the World don't. It winds up with this grand coup d'etat:

What the object of these mancavres may be will perhaps be inferred from the statement of a gentieman in this city. "Il have been informed," said he yesterday, "by a former member of Grant's staff, that the President told him recently that if Congress brought in articles of impeachment he would shut that body up in Fortress Monroe; and furthermore, that if any Korthern Democratic Governors took action or made protest against this course he would upset them."

There is one objection to all this sort of writ-

out of materials for new lying begin to run emptyings. There is only one writer connected with the press who can invent and telegraph from Washington two to three columns of rubbish and roorbacks, of leprona falsehoods, and keep it up every night throughout a session of Congress, and he is the p who edits the first page of the Chicago Wild content are part of the Content of the Content of the Content well of malicious misrepresentation and parties hate, their present gush and flow of untruth will dry up and leave them ridiculous, but not

STARTLING RITHORS BTARTLING BUMORS.

Byscial to the St. Louis Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Hepublican advices here are to the effect that Gov. Hantanny, of Pennsylvania, has informed Granx that he has 64,000 infantry ready for service, and that he will furnish them to Granx when called upon. This confirms the private information sent you two weeks ago. It is said, too, that a secret organization is being formed throughout the country is promote Granx's continuance in office.

In regard to the first statement there is a very serious error; a "0" has been omitted. It should read 640,000. Gen. Kernan, of the Times, would never have sent so weak and feeble a lie as 64,000 armed men in buckram, which would not scare anybody, when hy more which would not scare anybody, when by mere-ly adding a cipher, costing the "bes" only two cents for transmission, he could magnify the warlike intentions of Gov. HARTRANFT tenfold, and at the same time furnish GRANT with an army big enough to be formidable. The St. Louis liar is timid, like most beginners, and he will grow bolder by practice. The second legation is perhaps true. The New York H legation is perhaps true. The New York Herald in a two-column paragraph calls on GRANT to resign instantly, and it is quite likely that a "secret organization is being formed throughout the country" to embolden him to "hold the fort" until his term expires on the 4th of March. The fellows in the "secret organization" are fearful that the Herald's two-column paragraphs may stampede him from the White-House in a panic.

THE TONE OF THE WEST. Special Disputch to the New York World.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. II.—Speaker Ray.
DALL received a letter to-day from an ex-Republican Governor in the West, saying that suce the conduct of the Returning Boards in Florida and Louisiana had become known, the people were quite united in the West in denouncing the transland in favor of the inauguration of Tulden (1).

Democrats have been in favor of the inauguration of Tulden (2).

ration of Tilden before the return from either State became known. But the reported language of the Western ex-Governor seems to mean more than that. His words might bear the construction that the people are quite united to inaugurate Tilden, notwithstanding he has received a minority of the Electoral votes, which would mean force, war, and usurpation. If the ex-Governor means this, he oral votes, which would mean force, war, and usurpation. If the ex-Governor means this, he is greatly mistaken. There are hot-heads and famishing office-seekers ready for war to force TILDEN into the Presidential chair with only 184 votes declared for him, but the masses of the people are in favor of nothing of the sort. There is one thing they are pretty well mited upon, and that is to promptly bulldoze the fellows who begin a war for the sake of offices.

REANNEXATION TO GREAT SRITAIN. REANNEXATION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The TILDEN men of New York City must be all tore up in their minds, and ready to lie down in despair at the result of the election. The New York Tribuse prints the following petition to Congress, which it says the Democrats are signing. The prayer of the petition is that this country may be reannexed to Great Britain:

The intense disgnat of certain Democrats in this city at the failure of "reform" and the consequent destruction of their only surviving hope for free institutions has found expression in the following petition, which has received several signatures and is not unlikely to be presented to Congress:

tures and is not unlikely to be presented to congress:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America at Washington assembled: The undersigned citizens of the United States of America, having in view the present and properties dangers ensuing from our form of government, beg respectfully to petition your honorable bodies the Commissioners be appointed with full authority to arrange the terms of a tractly of reconcitiation will Gress Britain, settling all causes of estrangement which have unhappily existed for the past century between the two countries, to the end that the people of a common or gin may enjoy the natural trategrity to which they as entitled, and the civil and religious liberty which or ancestors have won in leading the progressive civilisation of the Caucasian race for the past thousand year

dency of the Company, is at once a recognition of his eminent services and of the importance of Chicago as a telegraphic and business centre. If these new honors were to take Gen. Stadza away from Chicago we should protest against them for selfish reasons; but, as he is still to make his home and headquarters in this city, it is proper to admit the interests of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the business interests of the whole country will be appreciably benefited by the extension of Gen. Stadze's responsibility and authority. His life, directed by excellent jodgment, earnest application, and sterling ambition, has been passed in the telegraph business, and there is probably no man in the country whose judgment in practical matters of telegraphy is so trustworthy, or whose knowledge of the affairs and necessities of the Company is more extensive. Gen. Stadze became a conspicuous national figure by reason of his management of the army's telegraphic facilities during the War; during the several years of his residence in Chicago he has carned a place among our most respected citizens, the value of his services to the Western Union are universally known,—so that his promotion is a matter for congratulation on all sides.

Mr. Whitm, the careful and trustworthy cor-

Mr. White, the careful and trustworthy correspondent of the New York Tribuns, in one of his letters to that journal directs attention to two important points in the Louisiana Election law that have been generally overlooked. The first is that any intimidation of voters that did not occur within seventy days next preceding the election cannot be taken into account by the Returning Board. The limitation thus set by the statute excludes all "stale outrages," testimony of which the Democratic managers were so fearful might be heard by the Returning Board. It would, however, were the inquiry reopened, he states, lead to the rejection of a considerable portion of it. But the testimony as to the Pinxsron murder, which was committed on the Sunday next before the election; as to the Janes murder, which was committed on election-day; and in other important cases to which most publicity has been given, falls fully within thellimitation of the statute. In the next place, the Louisiana statute is imperative that, upon intimidation being shown, the Returning Board shall throw out the vote. There is no discretionary power left the Board in the matter. Mr. WHITE, the careful and trustworthy cor

To the Estion of The Tribuna.

CRICAGO, Dec. 14.—Allow me to present the folnowing inquiries: The Constitution of the United
States provides that when the election of the United
States provides that when the election of the President is thrown into the House of Reprenatives
"the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote." Must
this vote be an integer, or may it be composed of
fractions; i. a., would Illinois' one vote be determined by the majority of her nineteen members in
the House, or would she be allowed to vote elevenincicenths of one vote for Tilden if that were the
political character of her representation? What
would be the result in the present House should
the vote of each State be counted as an integer?
Of course, fractional voting as above would give
the Presidency to Tilden.

The House delegation of each State determines for whom the vote of the State shall be
cast. The election is by States, and each State
counts one on the result. The majority of the
delegation decides what candidate shall get the
vote. If the delegation is a tie, the State only
votes a blank,—in other words, it don't count
anything.

The natural-born d— phool called Spainous, who for some inscrutable reason is allowed to misrepresent the Springfield District in Congress, declared in the late Democratic caucus that "he was ready to aid the inauguration of Thinna with an armed force." Bun Hill, of Georgia, promptly sat down on and squelched him. If Hill caught Spainous doing what he says he wants to do, he would undoubtedly buildoze him.

SPRINGER'S name is quite des doings: he is always springing to his :
spout and babble. For this reason he is a
of in Congress among his fellow-memb
the "Jumping-Jack." Just now he is spri

for "wah." He wants to augurate TILDEN. He will smough to see it done in that

John Bright has waked to

to preach in Chicago, is ha Boston. His church there is the treasury above all current Prof. Tenney, of Willis company of naturalists to sext year. It is to be he airraiser will not be encoun

There are many applicant position of Master of the B The present chances seem to Merrill, the acting-master, wi A boy of 8 summers has I Haute, Ind., for burglarizing ting fire to it. His name is 6 ises to become, under the ri Reform School, an accomplis When ex-Attorney William that Secretary Fish had resign of the story of Bill Winter told that his father was dead.

The Baptist ministers of No meeting assembled, have been meeting. "You wouldn't narry a nigger, would you?" of the company arrived at the would, if they couldn't help in Col. Higginson lately atten poet Whittier in the hardship girl in the Freedmen's Bureau /ear wherewith to dress he not thee think that is enough

Mr. Beecher says with his that a panic-stricken andience any kind of building. The me not be panic-stricken. A he pullding so arranged as to condience rather than on any ble means of saving life. Ignatz Altman, a New-Yo

Ignatz Altman, a New-Yor apon his mother-in-law in ope her with being the cause of a felicities, the Judge took up gated with metaphore and a whole class of mothers and a treatment of course revealed h with a skeleton in his own clo Young Mr. Haven, son of course of the seniors who rei the class-day exercises if the of the day were allowed to he mys the class associations "of men with men, and no

The artist-cooks of New You over 100, sat down to a gra-'own composing "—the wo connection with so grand an night. The unfortunate re-trading reporter, who, without the story of Sam Weller's au formulaer's solver, rather case The New York Trib

The New York Tribuns, wis which tells of personal exper dam, Smith dinner "will preament free-trade talk. The talked the Free-Trade Leag recovered from the obsequie are ready for fresh festivitie Now, as then, they fancy that to make free trade a payolitics is to talk about it." Mr. Halstead has fallen for fuckley, who hinted that in hi lyn fire was a special judgment poers. Attention is directed the enormous loss of life by fit san cathedral; but no doubt is a Methodist, is prepared for it

drapery which wa of the Virgin. The Hev. Mr. Tuckley, of C. very broadly that the persons a Brooklyn Theatre fire were the dispensation of God. His a plausible if the play at the tarte's "Sandy Bar," or son bish; but "The Two Orphan and it was being very well phroke out. The Rev. Mr. Tuckley have wast inexperience of the have wast inexperience of the have vast inexperience of the

blow them up.

The correspondent of the N Rome relates the following in of the occasional conduct of that mingles in the public red "Two English ladies not lomples in kneeling before a meandlence and remained stan approached them. Plus IX. time of the breach of etiques with his customary snavity; but his customary sn The late Dr. Sprague's manifor the benefit of his family, a to secure them for the New His collection of antograph-decomplete owned by any private world. He had the signature and Brigaria, Generale course and Brigaria, Generale course world. He had the signature and Brigadier-Generals commuthential Congress; of all the astion; of the members of the vention of 1787; of the Presidents; of all the Cabinet-Court Justices, Foreign Ministents during the terms of the many public acts of Popes; Henry VIII, and all the Stuar less autographs of general her covered her

celebrities in all parts of century since the Middle Age
The editor of the Memphis. to call upon Miss Mary Ande surprise that that young lady and Schiller in the original, n Felix de Vega, Don Pedro C nor the originals in Greek and true we acandon Miss Anders atterly deficient in education the highest walks of the diman, however, says she can, Anderson is intense, yet exalve, yet particular; fervid flowing, and still controlled; daring anything, fearing no grace.

She is, in genius of the modern sauge upronounced to the modern dand and and still controlled. pronounced to the modern disand soft as a gush of distant star beaming through the rive tery of charine she comes n down our admiration into low her to us as something familificate away to the far height down on our despair with collike lustre and smiles sweet a

Grand Pacific—W. A. Gris Parladelphia; Col. F. H. S.
Strong, New York; W. H. Fr.
Box. Lyman Elmore, New Y.
San, Boston; Gen. W. Y.
Ya; Col. J. N. Macomb
United States Army: Charles
J. F. Crämer and W. E. Cran
and Wisconsin. C. P. Leland Tomer and W. E. Cran in M. E. Hon. J. F. Smith, Vermont ... See Iown; the Hon. S. Savage, San France Hon. W. S. Dal

lying sensations, and s. There is only one to press who can invent ashington two to three d roorbacks, of leprous ip every night throughs, and he is the person of the Chicago Times. rn secures this artesiau h and flow of

when called upon. This ormation sent you two o, that a secret organizational the country to ance in office.

ment there is a very has been omitted. It Gen. KEENAN, of the nybody, when by more-ng the "boss" only two he could magnify the ov. HARTRANFT tenfold aph calls on GRANT to is quite likely that a being formed throughing formed throughmbolden him to "hold the "secret organiza-Herald's two-column

P THE WEST.

wn, the people were denouncing the franc-tion of Tilden (!). in favor of the inaugu-fore the return from known. But the rethan that. His word ion that the people are a minority of the Electmean force, war, and here are hot-heads and ready for war to force but the masses of the nothing of the sort ptly bulldoze the fel or the sake of offices.

New York City must be ds, and ready to lie down ts the following petition says the Democrats are the petition is that this

D. ANSON STAGER, long

pany, to the Vice-Presis and of the importance uplic and business centre. were to take Gen. STAGER a should protest against ons; but, as he is still to adouarters in this city, it sion of Gen. STAGER'S re ority. His life, directed been passed in the tele ere is probably no man in dgment in practical mat-so trustworthy, or whose irs and necessities of the ensive. Gen. STAGER be-ational figure by reason of army's telegraphic faciliing the several years cago he has earned a place cted citizens, the value of stern Union are universalpromotion is a matter for

eful and trustworthy cor-w York Tribune, in one journal directs attention ts in the Louisiana Elecen generally overlooked. eventy days next preced-ot be taken into account ard. The limitation thus ludes all "stale outrages," udes all "stale outrages,"
he Democratic managers
be heard by the Returnld, however, were the
tates, lead to the rejection
tion of it. But the testirow murder, which was
nday next before the elecmurder, which was comwe and in other important y; and in other important publicity has been given, imitation of the statute. In oulsiana statute is impera-idation being shown, the all throw out the vote-ary power left the Board

Allow me to present the fol-a Constitution of the United hen the election of the Pres-the House of Reprentatives taken by States, the repre-tate having one vote." Must taken by States, the reprenate having one vote." Must,
or may it be composed of
lillinois' one vote be deterof her nineteen members in
he be allowed to vote elevente for HATES and eight-nineor Tilden if that were the
her representation? What
n the present House should
be counted as an integer?
voting as above would give
DEN.
J. P. C.
ation of each State detervote of the State shall be

vote of the State shall be s by States, and each State hat candidate shall get the tion is a tie, the State only ther words, it don't count

t— phool called SPRINGER, stable reason is allowed to ingfield District in Congress, Democratic caucus that "be inauguration of TILDEN oing what he says he wants

ys springing to his feet to For this reason he is spoken oug his fellow-members " Just now he is springing

for "wah." He wants to "aid a force" to inangurate TILDEN. He will never spring high snough to see it done in that way.

sek of the House. His voice is for "wah." PERSONAL

The Rev. M. J. Savage, who really learned how to preach in Chicago, is having great success in poston. His church there has now a surplus in the treasury above all current demands upon it.

Prof. Tenney, of Williams College, will lead a company of naturalists to the Rocky Mountains seri year. It is to be hoped that the genus airraiser will not be encountered by the learned

Aboy of 8 summers has been arrested at Terre Batte, Ind., for burglarizing a store and then set-ting firs to it. His name is Garvey, and he prom-ties to become, under the ripening influence of a Reform School, an accomplished rascal.

When ex-Attorney Williams heard the report has secretary Fish had resigned, he was reminded of the story of Bill Wintersmith, who, on being sold that his father was dead, answered contemptu-

The Rapust ministers of New York, in solemn meeting assembled, have been agitating the vexed pustion, "You wouldn't have your daughter narry a nigger, would you?" The stern logicians of the company arrived at the conclusion that they would, if they couldn't help it.

Mr. Beecher says with his occasional accu that a panie-stricken andience cannot be saved in any kind of building. The moral is that it is best not be panie-stricken. A hose in every public

Imats Altman, a New-Yorker, having turned her with being the cause of all his domestic in-felicities, the Judge took up his case, and casti-gated with metaphors and figures of speech the whole class of mothers-in-law. The cruelty of this treatment of course revealed his Honor as a man

Young Mr. Haven, son of the Bishop, has written a letter to the Brooklyn Globs defending the course of the seniors who refused to participate in the class-day exercises if the lady chosen as poet of the day were allowed to hold the position. He

over 100, sat down to a grand banquet of their "own composing"—the word is appropriate in connection with so grand an affair—last Monday connection with so grand an affair—last money sight. The unfortunate reminiscences of an in-trading reporter, who, without invitation, related the story of Sam Weller's experience at Mr. John

earnest free-trade talk. The same gentlemen who talked the Free-Trade League to death, having recovered from the obsequies of that institution, are ready for fresh festivities of the same sort. Kow, as then, they fancy that all that is necesary to make free trade a practical issue in our

Mr. Halstead has fallen foul of the Rev. Mr. fuckley, who hinted that in his opinion the Brook-hys fire was a special judgment of God on theatre-ports. Attention is directed by Mr. Halstead to the enormous loss of life by five in a Halstead to the enormous loss of life by fire in a South Ameri-na cathedral; but no doubt Mr. Tuckley, who is a Methodist, is prepared for this emergency. He molilects perfectly that the South American cathe-tral was Catholic, and that the fire caught from

The Rev. Mr. Tuckley, of Cincinnati, intima tes ery broadly that the persons who perished in the moklyn Theatre fire were the victims of a special ispensition of God. His argument would be plusible if the play at the time had been Bret Barte's "Sandy Bar," or some other such rublish; but "The Two Orphans" is a good play, and it was being very well played when the fire beeks out. The Rev. Mr. Tuckley, who seems to have wast inexperience of the subject, said further that the only was to referre the theory was to that the only way to reform the theatres was t

The correspondent of the New York 17 to 18 wheeled them. Plus 1A, took no notice at the time of the breach of etiquette, and treated them with his customary suavity; but in his closing address he said: 'I will now give you my blessing, and if there are any here who do not value the blessing of an old mau, I invoke for them the blessing of Almighty God.' The two ladies immediately dropped upon their kness."

by public acts of Popes; papers signed by VIII. and all the Stuart Kings; and countsutographs of crowned heads, literary and other prities in all parts of Europe, and in every

and soft as a gush of distant music,—gentle as a sur beaming through the riven clouds,—with mys-ary of charms she comes near to us and melts or our admiration into love; but when we take a to us as something familiar and delicious, she

away to the far heights of fame and looks n on our despair with countenance of pearl-lastre and smiles sweet as spring."

## FOREIGN.

The Preliminary Conference Meetings Very Harmonious.

Yet Russia and Turkey Still Continue Their War Preparations.

His Policy in Congress.

Which Is Well Received Except by Gambetta and His Clique.

THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—It is not true that the Marquis of Salisbury and Gen. Ignatieff are agreed concerning the occupation of Bul-garia. This question has not even been dis-

BUCHARRST, Dec. 14.—Roumania is to have eight new infantry regiments, making a total of sixteen regiments.

THE PRELIMINARY CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the preliminary conferences are progressing rapidly. The plenipotentiaries themselves affirm that the Conference is in a fair way to a successful issue.

SERVIAN CURRENCY.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Pesth says the Servian Government began Wednesday to issue notes with a forced circulation.

mense quantities of hay are being stored in Bucharest.

LONDON, Dec. 15-5 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times reports that at Wednesday's sitting of the conference the question of the cession of Spiezza to Montenegro was brought forward, but the proposition and conselling from saveral sides. LATEST.

With regard to the disarmament of the Mahometans, Russia's views do not appear, from what Gen. Ignatieff says, as absolute as was supposed, the tendency being to place Christians and Mahometans on the same footing. Russia's views about Bulgaria, however, are more extreme. She seems to consider that all districts inhabited by Bulgarians should be considered as included in Bulgaria. If this view

orce of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if Russian troops, as expected, enter Roumania shortly, the movement will not be accompanied by a declaration of war on

FRANCE.

W. SIMON'S POLICY.
VERSAILLES, Dec. 14.—M. Simon, head of the Ministry, in the Chambers to-day declared himself profoundly a Republican and Conservative, and devoted to liberty of conscience. He also had sincere reverence for religion. He said President MacMahon had endeavored on all ocity in the desire to maintain a Ren Constitution, concluded to establish real liberty. A strong and united authority is necessary. We must, therefore, have officials who will not only execute orders and apply laws, but set an ex-

report. We shall be hosolitely strict on that point.

The Deputies of the Left repeatedly cheered this concluding statement. It was remarked that M. Gambetta did not applaud.

M. Simon repeated the same statement in the Senste, and was much applauded, especially by the Left. The Bonapartists resolved to observe and expectant attitude towards the new Cabinet.

AMBETTA'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 15-5 a. m.—The Paris correspondent of the Times comments on what he describes as the mocking, almost aggressive attitude of M. tiambetta and his immediate followers while Minister Simon was making his statement before the Chamber yesterday. It is asserted that after the sitting M. Gambetta declared the new Cabinet was against him, and he would not forget it.

declared the new Cabinet was against him, and he would not forget it.

LONDON. Dec. 14.—The Daily News' correspondent at Paris says M. Simon has received perfectly satisfactory assurances from Gen. Berthart, Minister of War, on the question of military escort at funerals. The order issued by Gen. Berthart on this subject was the ostensible cause of the late crisis.

M. Martel's indisposition is not serious, and he will assume the office to which he has been appointed.

Union du Credit Bank has absconded. He had used the bank's funds for private speculation. The loss is very heavy. The Directors of the leading financial establishments will meet at the Ministry of Finance to-day to organize a syndicate to assist the bank to continue its opera-

cate to assist the bank to the tions,

The Government was interpellated in the Chamber of Representatives to of Finance, said he had already come to an understanding with the Bank of Belgium respecting measures for continuing the operations of the embarrassed bank. Meantime, the Tribune of Commerce had granted the motion of the Union du Credit Rank for a temporary suspension. granted the motion of the Union du Credit Bank for a temporary suspension.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Le Temps publishes a report that one of the Directors of the Brussels Union du Credit Bank has committed suicide.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Parliament, by a vote of 206 to 116, has rejected the motion to postpone the abolition of import duties on iron until the 1st of January, 1879.

MUNSTER, Dec. 14.—Bishop Brinkman and Dr. Gjest have been sentenced to imprisonment, the former for one year and the latter two years,

onment.

London, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Berlin states that there is no prospect of a compromise between the Imperial Government and the Reichstag on the judicial laws.

A Berlin correspondent of the Post says the Government has absolutely refused to make

Alexandria states that the British Consul-General has written to the King of Abyssinia offering to mediate between him and the Khedive.

Maj. Bariow, an Englishman who was recently announced as on the way to Abyssinia to take command of the King's army, has been stopped by order of the Khedive.

MEXICO.

New York Tribune, Dec. 11.

Five days after the signal defeat of the Federal forces at Huamantla, President Lerdo and his Cabinet, with about 1,000 soldiers, fied from the LEEDO AND ESCOBEDO Cabinet, with about 1,000 sorders, hed from the Capital. The President sought to gain some friendly State where he might reorganize his Government and maintain at least a semblance of authority. During the journey he was deserted by 700 of his followers, and must accordingly have fallen unresistingly into the hands of his enemies. Mr. Lerdo has been a prominent WASHINGTON.

A Rather Remarkable Homestead Decision Announced.

Representative Commercial Men on an Important Mission.

They Desire a Department of Commerce and Reciprocity with Canada.

The Various Appropriation Bills Assigned to Sub-Committees. HOMESTEAD DECISION.

HOMESTEAD DECISION.

WHICH CERATES SOME COMMENTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribura.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 14.—The Secretary of the Interior, in the case of Andrew L. Bell versus the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rafiroad Company, which involves the title of certain lands in the Des Moines District, Ia., within the fifteen-mile limit of the original route of the Chicago & Rock Island Road, has rendered a decision revising the recent decision of the Land Office, and affirming that of the local officers. Bell claimed the right to enter as a officers. Bell claimed the right to enter as a homestead. The local officers refused his aplication on the ground that the lands were cer tified to the State of Iowa to aid in the construc-tion of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, and that the certification has

terior sustained the appeal for the reason, among others, that the grant by the act of October, 1864, was an enlargement of the former grant, rather than a substitution of other lands for it, or any portion of it. The decision is against all who claim under the Homestead law.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—A delegation from the National Board of Trade, consisting of President Fraley, of Philadelphia; Secretary Randolph, of Chicago; Hamilton Hill, of Boston, and others, presented to the House Committee on Commerce to-day their views on several questions of importance to the commercial community. They advocated the establishment of a Department of Commerce, a new executive branch of the Government, to be presided over by a Cabinet Minister, and to have the supervision of all matters relating to the commerce and trade of the United States. Their proposition includes the transfer to the new desition includes the transfer to the new de-partment all Bureaus of the Treasury Department having charge of commerce matters and commercial statistics. They also favored the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Canaga, and requested that the Committee report to the House asking the President to re open correspondence with the Government of Great Britain in relation to the abolition of lighthouse fees in that country.

Whole for three hours. The bill appropris Republican members of the Appropriation Committee maintain that the reductions are so great as to cripple the service. Several attempts were made to increase the appropriation for letter-carriers, but they were alike unsuccessful. Schleicher, of Texas, succeeded in having the appropriation for inland transportation on all other than railroad routes increased \$237,000. This was the first triumph over Holman in his new position.

PAST MAILS.

The Post-Office Committee formally announced its non-concurrence in the Senate nounced its non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Postal-Route bill, which provides for the restoration of the franking privilege and renewal of fast trains. The House accepted the report of non-concurrence, but only upon the assurance that the Committee did not make this report adversely to the merits of the respective propositions, and because it was deemed unwise and out of order to put new legislation on a bill of that kind. The fast-mail proposition, which comes up in the regular Post-Office bill, now seems likely to encounter defeat. German Savings Bank and the Equitable Block, the best on Main street, will be devoured by the flames.

At 10:30 the Griffith Block and Equitable Block are on fire on the upper corners. Grave fears are entertained that the flames will proceed on w Main street to Second. ceed on up Main street to Second.

At this hour, 10:35, the streets are filled with people. The wildest excitement prevails. If water is secured now the east side of Main and a great portion of the west side to Second street can be saved.

counter defeat.

WAR CLADMS.

Following is the joint resolution introduced in the House by Mr. John H. Baker, proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of any claim for class or damage growing out of the taking, use, or destruction of property during the late War of the Rebellion:

of the Rebellion:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part thereof, to-wit:

Postmaster at Philadelphia.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections was called this morning, but had no quorum. The first case before the Committee is that of C. W. Buttz, of South Carolina. He has no contestant, but his credentials were referred to the Committee on account of a protest from his district. Buttz has a certificate of the Board of Canvassers, and regular credentials from the Governor, which are satisfactory to the Eepublican members of the Committee, but the Democrats demanded that he should exhibit the proceedings of the South Carolina Supreme Court. A transcript of these he has obtained. A member of the Committee demanded to see them this morning, but Judge Harris, the Chairman of the Committee, said they were, as yet, the private property of Buttz. It is understood that the Democrats are willing to recognize the certificate of the Supreme Court as yet, the private property of Buttz. It is under-stood that the Democrats are willing to recog-nize the certificate of the Supreme Court as sufficient to seat him, but he has not yet been advised by his counsel to submit the papers, as this might be deemed an acknowledgment, on his part, of the validity of the action of the Supreme Court in the matter.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade to-day, the Secretary was direct-

eral during the American War, applied at the police station last night for shelter and food.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—The Government has made a new issue of copper coin, and distributed a considerable quantity to the banks here.

here.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Counterfelt \$5-bills on
the Bank of British North America are in circulation in Western Ontario. They are cieverly
executed.

Thirty-one municipalities join in a petition to
the Ontario Legislature for a repeal of the exemption of church and other property from taxation.

AKEPIELD, Ont., Dec. 14.—In a quarrel a Johnson's Hotel, at Selwin, to-night, Thomas Clarkson struck David Ray with his fat, killing him instantly. Clarkson at once gave himself

up. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WATERFORD, Ont., Dec. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. Loss about \$25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BERTHIER, Que., Dec. 14.—The ice broke up opposite Sorel this forenoon. The water rose seven feet in less than an hour. There have been no accidents yet, but the water is still rising.

been no accidents yet, but the water is still rising.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUEBEC, Dec. 14.—The Quebec Legislature met to-day at 3 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Angers immediately moved an adjournment, and the House adjourned accordingly. Owing to a defect in the commission of Chief-Justice Dorion as Administrator of the Government of this Province, that office became vacant on the death of Lieut-Gov. Caron. The Privy Council, at Ottawa, were in session to-day considering the matter. The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Governor will take place Monday next. It will be a public one.

Governor will take place Monday next. It will be a public one. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ORANGEVILLE, Out., Dec. 14.—Dalton McCarthy, Conservative, was to-day elected to represent the County of Cardwell in the Dominion Parliament. Labert Bolton was the Government candidate. The seat was rendered vacant by the death of the late John Hillyard Cameron and has been represented by a Conservative for the past ten years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 14.—The steame, Dominion brought to St. John last night Capt Thomson and the crew of the wrecked schooner Annie Murchie, of Calais, lost off the coast of Maine on the 9th inst. The crew had been thirty-six hours on the top of the vessel's bouse, and were nearly frozen to death when rescued. Ellis, the defaulting New York bank officer, is still in jail here. No action has been taken.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.—The Enquirer'. Zanesville, O., special says a most successful inent part of the town, the second floor being occupied as a dwelling by Ream's family. About 1 o'clock a. m. Ream was suddenly aroused by two masked men on either side of him seizing his wrists, while two others stood at the foot of the bed with revolvers, Ream was ordered to accompany three of them to the vault, the fourth remaining to prevent an alarm being given by Ream's wife. On reaching the vault Ream was ordered to unlock the door, and the thieves took \$10,200 therefrom, leaving the gold and silver coin, etc. untouched. Ream was then gagged and bound to a chair, the robber watching Mrs. Ream called, and the whole party fied. Ream was not released until nearly daylight, his wife expecting to be killed if she gave the alarm. It is supposed one of the robbers gained entrance to the house early in the evening, and afterwards admitted his associates, as no doorswere forced. Great excitement exists at Somerset, and bands of men are scouring the country for a trace of the robbers.

TWO BOSTON MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 14.—The Italian, Giovanni Grovachini, who has been on trial for three days for the murder of Nicola Avignoni, in a bed-room of the Phenix House in July last, was to-night found guilty of murder in the secwas to-night found guilty of murder in the second degree. The murder was one of great brutality, and was committed for a large sum of money which deceased carried in a belt. A scuffle was heard in the room at midnight, and a man stark naked and bloody was seen to rush down stairs and into the street. Avignoni's throat was cut. The murderer hid under the draw of a bridge on the Charles River, and nearly frightened the man who found him there next day to death. The defense managed to exclude the dying statements of the murdered man, and so saved a capital sentence.

a capital sentence.

John Fean, the murderer of an inoffensive neighbor, in Angust, was to-day sentenced to State Prison for life. The murdered man's children quarreled with those of the murderer, and the fatal assault followed. He pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree.

A MORTAL KICK. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ANN ARBOR, Mich, Dec. 14.—George Henning got into a quarrel on Tuesday evening at Dex-ter with Marshall E. Rumsey about a trifling debt, when, with no provocation, Henning debt, when, with no provocation, Henning kicked Rumsey several times, once in the bowels, with such force that inflammation has set in, and Rumsey will die. Henning ran away, but was caught to-day at Saline and landed in jall. He is a desperate character, having once, as is alleged, killed a man in Chicago; but his brother, who is an influential man, secured his acquittal.

THE CHESANING BUTCHERS. trial in the case of Charles Smith, of Chesaning, was continued to-day. The revelation of young Alexander yesterday attracted an immense crowd to the court-house. Mary J. Smith, wife of the murdered man, made a full confession, pleading guilty to adultery and murder, and corroborating the evidence of Alexander. She is about 31 years of age, while her paramour, Alexander, is but 19.

DANVILLE III., Dec. 14.—R. A. Short, of the firm of Short Brothers & Micrs. of this city, was arrested here to-day by Chicago parties, charged with obtaining goods under false pre-tenses. Mr. Short, in this community, where he has lived for nearly forty years, bears the reputation of being a man of the strictest honesty. The people who know him here have no doubt he will be able to establish his com-

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 14.—The jury in the case of Antone Hepp, for the murder of Washburn in a Fifth street saloon the night of July 3, after being out thirty hours, failed to agree. On the first ballot they stood four for acquittal, two for murder, and the balance for imprisonment varying from eight to fifteen years. When called in they stood eleveu for ten years' imprisonment and one for eight years. There will be a new trial and possibly a change of vonue.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—An Resing Ness special says Davis Duncan, a negro porter on the Louisville & Cincinuati Short-Line Railroad, was murdered this morning at Shelhyville, Ky. It is supposed that he was assassinated by Charles Adams, another negro, who was discharged from the service of the railroad a month ago, Duncan succeeding to the place thus vacated. Adams, it is said, has been heard to make threats argainst Duncan, swearing vengeance.

WOMAN SHOT.

New York, Dec. 14.—Eugene Christ, of No. 455 West Sixteenth street, this morning three times shot and fatally wounded Mary Kelly, aged 17 years. Mary resided in the same house with Christ, who frequently asked her in marriage, which she refused. Christ met the girl this morning at the corner of Twentieth street and Tenth avenue, again urged his suit, and was rejected, with the result above stated.

CATRO, H.L.

Special Disputch to The Tribusa.

CATRO, H.L.; Dec. 14.—A Kentuckian named Bryant cut and seriously injured a river man named Henry Murphy, in this city, this afternoon. Murphy was taken to the hospital, and Bryant, after a lively race with the Sheriff, was arrested and lodged in jail.

and a set of brass-mounted harness, were stolen from N. P. Cooper, of New Lenox, last night or early this morning. Mr. Cooper offers \$100 reward for information that will lead to the recovery of the above property, and \$50 for the capture and conviction of the third or thieves.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Refutations of the Sianders Against the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

A CARD FROM PRESIDENT STEDWELL.

NEWARK, Dec. 6, 1876.—During the past week various parties have been busy, in the public journals, by verbal statements and by printed circulars, in attacking the history, the business, and the standing of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company. As we have always sought to conduct our business with fairness and courtesy toward competitors, we have been refuctant to believe that any respectable company would stoop to the low resource of coarse slander. While these attacks emanated merely from malitious and disapthe men whose names were first used were but the tools of jealous rivals. We are therefore

the men whose names were first used were but the tools of jealous rivals. We are therefore constrained by a sense of justice to the interests we represent to make the following statement:

First—The pecuniary condition of this Company is excellent, its assets first-class, and its surplus large.

Second—This Company is rapidly increasing its business in a legitimate way, issuing over 5,000 new policies annually.

Third—Any statement that this Company is interested in any manner in the Continental Life, or is endeavoring to save anything for the stockholders of that Company, is false.

Fourth—Any statement that this Company has any arrangement with the Receiver of the Continental, or has received any favors at his hands, or expects any, is false.

Fifth—Any statement that this Company is taking any advantage of the unfortunate condition of the policy-holders of the Continental, or is using toward them coercion, misrepresentation, or deception, is false.

Sixth—Any statement that this Company is issuing only term policies in exchange for Continental policies is false.

Secuth—Any statement alleging complicity with the Continental officers in any form, or community of interest between persons connected with the two companies, or that any work is being done for individual profit, is false.

Eight—We regard the men who have been heretofore insured in the Continental as legitimate subjects for life-insurance solicitation. We offer to them, as to all other insurable persons, such terms as may be acceptable to them and not injurious to us. No coercion is used; no misrepresentation is authorized; no deception is practiced. We simply propose to utilize the prospective dividends payable on their Continental policies for the purpose of immediate insurance. We propose this upon terms which we regard as ilberal to the policy-holders; but we do it not because we owe any protection to them, but only for the reason that we desire, in common with all life companies, to increase the volume of our paying business. We are under no o

smoke.

Ninth—We expect to increase our business, to increase our assets, to increase our income, to increase our surplus, and, in doing this, to protect many unfortunate policy-holders. Believing this business to be strictly legitimate, we shall protect ourselves from the malicious slanders of enemies by whatever power the law affords.

J. H. Stedwall, President.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weather, and southwest to southeast winds, slowly rising temperature, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 14. Time, |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rn. Weather 6:53 a. m. 29.96 32 69 S. W. grentie. Clear. 11:18 a. m. 29.90 32 69 W. Drisk. Clear. 2:00 p. m. 30.02 19 54 W. Drisk. Clear. 3:53 p. m. 30.18 13: 62 W. Drisk. Clear. 9:00 p. m. 30.33 7 65 W. Drisk. Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30.36 6 88 W. Brisk. Glear. Stations. Bar. Thr. Wind, Bain Weat 

30.14 18 W., fresh.... THE SIOUX WAR. NORTH FORK OF THE BELLE FOURCHS. Dec. 10.—Crook's force left Buffalo Springs on the

oth and arrived here the 9th. It is now in camp here. A train leaves to-day to bring up rations and forage from Buffalo Springs. The trail over which the army marched is a very bad one. There is no information as to the exact location of the hostiles. The troops will remain here several days to rest and recuperate their animals, and will then move to the mouth of the Little Powder. The weather is comparatively mild, and not much snow has fallen.

BUSINESS NOTICES Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for chil-iren teething, softens the gums, reduces infiamma-ion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. FURNISHING GOODS.

For Coachmen's Overcoats, go to JAS. WILDE, JR. & CO.,

Cor. State & Madison-sts.

For Dressing Gowns Smoking Jackets, and all kinds of Gents' Furnishing Goods, for Holiday Presents, go to

JAS. WILDE, JR. &CO., POPULAR CLOTHIERS,

Corner State & Madison-sts. HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

235 Wabash-av.

**HOLIDAY GOODS** 

Jewelry and Diamonds.

CAMEOS, CORAL, ONYX, and PEARL JEWELRY of superior

DIAMONDS, in Single Stones and Matched, Ear Drops, Rings, Bres pins, Crosses, and many other a cles in this line of great value.

Keep's Custom Shirts,

Allow the state of the state of

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A GARAGO MACONDALA A A

USEFUL **CHRISTMAS** PRESENTS!

Field, Leiter

and other Dress Fabrics.

FANS, JEWELRY, PERFUMES. HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES

SHAWLS, SKIRTS, SUITS, FURS UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SATINS, EVENING AND PARTY SILKS. of all the most desirable tints and shades.

FOR GENTS' WEAR

SMOKING JACKETS, DRESSING GOWNS SCARFS, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS BRACES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS

may be found on a personal inspection, which they invite all to make, and can guarantee that purchasers will not be disappointed, either in yoods

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE HARPER'S PERIODICALS

The success of Harper's periodicals is among the remarkable facts of the publishing business of this or any other age or county.—Christian Advocate, Of these standard publications it is not nec

Harper's Magazine

Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting higher-toned, better-fillustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—Commercial country.—Commercial forms of the country of the country

TERMS FOR 1877. Harpen's Magazine, One Year. .....\$4.00 Harpen's Werkly, One Year. ..... 4.00 Harpen's Bakan, One Year. ..... 4.00

SCRIBER IN THE CHILLED STATES OF CHARGE, OR FROM POPULATION OF THE PRIN'S MAGAZINE, HARPEN'S WEEKLY, SING HARPEN'S BAZAR, for one year, \$10.00; or any two for \$7.00; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

An Extra Cupy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be sent gratis for every Club of Frvs Sunscauses at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for \$20.00, without extra copy; postages prepaid by the publishers.

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT.

HE BOYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Names, Bahamada, Por full information apply to and, JAMES LIDUER WOOD & CO., 759 Broadway, New York.

rages, of Springfield, is the Jumping-

John Bright has waked to the surprising fact that the whole world is wrong. Then he cannot be parid A. Wells is giving a course of lectures be-fore the Lowell Institute in Boston on the present

The Rev. M. J. Savage, who really learned how

There are many applicants for the honorable position of Master of the Boston Latin School. The present chances seem to be in favor of Mr. Herrill, the acting-master, who has served in the

The Baptist ministers of New York, in solemn

cold, it they couldn't help it.

col. Higginson lately attempted to interest the poet Whittier in the hardships of a poor colored girl in the Freedmen's Bureau, who had only \$50 a rar wherewish to dress herself. "And does not thee think that is enough?" said the poet, "I never spent more than that sum a year for dress in my life."

building so arranged as to cast cold water on an andience rather than on any fire would be a valu-able means of saving life. spon his mother-in-law in open court and charged her with being the cause of all his domestic in

mys the class associations at Wesleyan are those "of men with men, and no lady could feel their tree import." The boy's twang about "men" is most delightful. The artist-cooks of New York, to the number of

Smanker's soirce, rather cast a gloom over the festivities of the evening. The New York Tribune, with that severe irony which tells of personal experience, says that the Adam, Smith dinner "will probably lead to some

of the Virgin.

dent of the New York Tribune at ples in kneeling before a mere man, obtained an sadeace and remained standing when the Pope approached them. Plus IX. took no notice at the

stely dropped upon their knees." The late Dr. Sprague's manuscripts are to be sold for the benefit of his family, and an effort is making to secure them for the New York State Library. llection of autograph-documents is the most ste owned by any private individual in the id. Le had the signatures of all the Majors rigadier-Generals commissioned by the Con-tal Congress; of all the signers of the Declarstion; of the members of the Constitutional Con-vention of 1787; of the Presidents of the United States; of all the Cabinet Ministers, Supreme Court Justices, Foreign Ministers, and Vice-Presidents during the terms of the first six Presidents;

tury since the Middle Ages. The editor of the Memphis Appeal, who has been o call upon Miss Mary Anderson, expresses mild surprise that that young lady cannot "read Goethe as Schiller in the principal". nd Schiller in the original, nor Moliere, nor Lope lellr de Vega, Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca, for the originals in Greek and Latin." If this be true we acandon Miss Anderson forthwith. One so erly deficient in education can never attain to highest walks of the drams. The Memphis nan, however, says she can, and adds that "Miss adetson is intense, yet expansive; comprehen ite, yet particular; fervid without faultiness dewing, and still controlled; natural, but refined swing, and still controlled; natural, one remner, aring anything, fearing nothing but to violate sace. . . She is, in our opinion, to the rains of the modern stage what *Undine* has been remounted to the modern drama: Pure as dew, and the modern drama and the same same and distant music —gentle as a

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Oread Pacific—W. A. Griswold and D. B. Irvin, alladelphia; Col. F. H. Stott and Col. W. L. brong, New York; W. H. Ford, Indianapolis; the Lyman Elmore, New York; Charles H. Pears, Boston; Gen. W. Y. W. Ripley, Rutland, A. Col. J. N. Macomb and M. M. Macomb, white States Army: Charles Stnart, Stnart, In.; P. Cramer and W. E. Cramer, Milwankee Evens, Sticonsis, C. P. Leland, Cleveland; Wood G. Oonsey, Indianapolis; O. W. Meysenberg, Louis. Paliner House—A. S. Patterson, Philadelphia; J. B. Sutherland, Detroit; R. E. Turnall and Henry Childs, London, Eng.; M. L. Sulvint, Burr Oaks; the Rev. D. G. Bradford, Inceton, Ill.; Augustus Gaylord and W. Scott, aw Jork. Tremont House—Col. C. D. Ettinger, Inveland; R. T. Colvin, Janesville (Wis.) Gaste, H. Borden, Philadelphia; Capt. Edward McCall, Toledo; the Hon. J. H. Hansn, Iowa; Hon. F. A. Van Dyke, New York; J. R. Illa, New York; Col. George A. Merrill, Rutland, the Hon. J. F. Smith, Freeport; ex-Gov. J. Page. Vermont ... Sherman House—F. M. Miles, Incy; the Hon. W. S. Balker, Burlington; C. F. Cham, Boston; P. H. Mann, J. A. Moore, G. Smith, and M. H. Whittridge, Boston; Col. W. Stillager, New York;

The New French Premeir Announce

Paris, Dec. 14.—It is rumored on the Bourse that Constantinople advices have been received of a two months' prolongation of the

ARMING. A telegram from Bucharest reports that the Russians are forming a vast fortified camp at Bender. Work is going on night and day. Stores in great quantities are accumulating there, and at Tieraspol. Large barracks are being constructed at Falitze and Unghenz. Im-

met opposition from several sides.

sidered as included in Bulgaris. If this view is accepted, Bulgaria would comprise more than half of Turkey.

The Vienna special of the Dully News says the Grand Duke Nicholas has asked for a reserve

casions to act strictly in accordance with the principles of Constitutional Government. "The Ministers united among themselves and with the Parliamentary major

BELGIUM. AN ABSCONDING BANK PRESIDENT. BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—The President of the

GERMANY. ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTIES.

SENTENCED. nominally for withholding public documents and embezzlement. The real offense was dis-obedience of the ecclesiastical laws. Two priests were also sentenced to short terms of impris-

THE PENDING WAR WITH EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 a. m.—A special from Alexandria states that the British Consul-Gen-

actor in Mexican affairs. He is in his 52d year, and began his public career in 1855, when he became a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1857 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, being at the same time head of the Government. He was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, and played a leading part, as a member of the Justes Government, in hastening the overthrow of the Empire. In 1868 he became Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. In that capacity, under the Constitution, he became President on the death of Juarez in 1873, and on Nov. 1 in the same year he was almost unanimously elected to that office for the term which ended in November last. This year he was chosen for a second term, but the validity of his election was denied both by Chief-Justice Iglesias and Gen. Diaz, who were still contending set arately for supreme control. Iglesias is supported in the North, but Gen. Diaz has control of both the Capital and Vera Cruz. This advantage, combined with the overthrow of President Lerdo, renders the prospects of Diaz considerably better than those of his opponents. opponents.

Gen. Escobedo, who has been shot, was a devoted adherent of Juarez. It was he who in 1867 captured Queretaro and made Maximillan prisoner. He subsequently conducted the execution of that ill-fated monarch. During his command of Queretaro, Gen. Escobedo acted with military severity, and was in part responsible for the cruel acts which sullied the Republican triumph. Some months ago Gen. Escolican triumph. Some months ago Gen. Esco-bedo was appointed Minister of War, succeed-ing Gen Mejia, whose fidelity was questioned. The appointment gave general approval, great confidence being placed in the firmness and ex-ecutive ability of the veteran soldier.

FIRES.

Little Rock Visited by a Destruct-

ive Conflagration.

Many of the Most Valuable Business

Blocks Destroyed.

The Flames Still Spreading Fiercely at

Last Accounts.

Property Destroyed by Yesterday's Fire in

the South Division.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 14.—Information was re-ceived to-day of the burning of a Methodist church at Wild-Cat Landing. The upper story

was used as a Masonic lodge-room. The jew

els were saved.

A terrible fire is prevailing in the heart of the

city, The Metropolitan Hotel is burnt, includ-ing the Merchants' National Bank, Gleason's

restaurant. The City-Hall, in which are kept the

steam fire-engines and hook and ladder appara-tus, and city offices, is now burning at 10:15.

At this hour the water has given out. There

are great fears of the flames extending across to the north side of Markham street. The fire originated in McCole's ice-house at 8:45, on the

bank of the river, and communicated to the

outhouses, thence to the laundry, and

barber shop of Philip Engelert, E. W. Parker's

bank, clothing house of O'Dowd & McManus

offices of D. H. Mendel, and Dodge & John-

son, have all been burned. A heavy gale is prevailing, the wind being from the north, blowing sparks across Markham street to

Denckla Block, the finest building in the city.

The Griffith Block, corner of Markham and

Main streets, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,

is now on fire. There are some hopes of stopping the flames at the *Herald* office building. The buildings

nearest are being razed. Men are on the top of McAlmont & Gibbon's drug-store, the Stoddard

Bank Building, and Denckla Block, and fighting

been severely injured by falling bricks. The loss will be fully \$150,000 if the fire is confined

to the limits in which it is raging at 10 o'clock.

The telegraph lines run through the burning district, and it is expected that communication

may be closed at any moment.

Owing to the early hour at which the fire

started all the guests escaped from the hotel,

most of whom, however, lost their baggage.
At 10:20 it is thought that the Griffith Block

will burn sure. The goods are being removed from the store. Should this building go, the

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box No. 13, at 4:15 yesterday

morning, was turned in by Sergt. Ebersold, who discovered flames issuing from the second floor

of a dopble four-story and basement marble

front building, Nos. 211 and 213 Randolph

street, owned by Hugh Templeton, and partially

occupied by him as a bakery. The east half is occupied by Schram Bros., manufacturers of noldings and picture-frames, in whose

gilding-room, upon the second floor, the fire is supposed to have originated

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14.—At a late hour last night the Bremen Brewery, in the rear of No. 3823 Broadway, owned by T. Spengler & Son, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$25,000; insured for \$15,000.

AT AUGUSTA, ME.

AUGUSTA, ME., Dec. 14.—The east side of Water street, from Hindee's photograph rooms to Robins' harness shop, was burned to-day. The loss is about \$40,000, and the insurance.

the flames inch by inch. Several men hi

NEVER BEEN REMOVED.

This latter road was absorbed by the Chicago & Rock Island. The case coming up here, the Commissioner of the Land Office held that the railroad had forfeited its rights, and that Bell be permitted to enter as a homesteader. The railroad appealed. The Secretary of the In-

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL. The reactionary Democrats have not been able to induce Holman to postpone the introduc tion of the regular Apropriation bills, as was the original programme. The Pension bill has been passed. The Post-Office bill was taken up and considered in the Committee of the \$1,000,000 less than that of last year, and \$3. 000,000 less than the departmental estimates

three-forths of the several States, shall be value, to all intents and purposes, as a part thereof, to-wit:

ARTICLE

Neither the United States nor any State thereof shall ever assume or pay any claim or demand for loss or damage arising out of the taking, use, or destruction of any property by any person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, or under its authority, during the late War of the Rebellion, if the owner of such property ever gave any sid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to Secession or Rebellion, or to any pretended Government or authority inimical to the Government of the United States.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

WASHINOTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The House Committee on Appropriations has made the following distribution of the Work remaining onhand: The preparation of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is assigned to Holman, Waldron, and Atkins; the Army Appropriation bill to Atkins, Wells, and Foster; the Navy bill to Blount, Hale, and Clymer; the Indian Appropriation bill to Wells, Foster, and Holman; the Military Academy bill to Clymer, Foster, and Blount; the Consular and Diplomatic bill to Singleton, Wells, and Hale; and the Sundry Civil bill to Holman, Atkins, and Hale.

FEDARAL APPOINTNEENS.

The President has nominated Weden O'Neal for United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pitkin for the District of Louisiana; Alex. M. Blair for Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas; and Oliver C. Bosbyshell for Commissioner of the Mint, in place of Snowden, who is appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia.

A CONTESTED SEAT. from unknown causes,—possibly spontaneous combustion of oiled rags. The flames spread rapidly through the paints and oils and light combustion of oiled rags. The flames spread rapidly through the paints and oils and light woods, and, encouraged by a brisk breeze, the prospect for a large fire appeared good. The men were all early upon the scene, and even those who were in ball-room atture did not hesitate to turn in as readily as though they were prepared for the fight. A good fight was made, and the building and much of the property was thereby saved from destruction. The flames got through to the roof, however, and did considerable damage to the upper floors. The building is perhaps damaged to the extent of \$5,000, and is insured for \$10,000 in equal divisions in the Royal Canadian, British American, American Fire, and Girard of Philadelphia. The bakery-fixtures are insured for \$1,200. Schram Bros. carry a stock estimated at \$12,000, about one-fourth of which is either destroved or damaged; fully covered by policies in the American Fire, Chicago Club, Mississippi Valley, Girard, and several other companies represented in this city by Mr. Cunningham. J. Beirsdorf, furniture dealer, occupied a portion of the second floor, and estimates his loss at \$500, covered by insurance. Mrs. Schall, occupant of the upper floor, loses about \$500 also. D. H. Wells, hardware-dealer at No. 208, loses about \$300 by water. The department take great credit for the manner in which they abandoned pleasure for work. There has been a common opinion that in case a large fire should occur, and the large engine of the North-Side pumping-works was not in operation, the extinguishing of that fire would be an impossibility, owing to the scarcity of water. The fire which occurred at 4:36 a. m. yesterday was a large one, eleven fire-engines were in attendance, and the big engine of the North Side was not working, yet the supply of water from the West-Side works and from the small pumps of the North Side was more than could have been exhausted had more steamers been at work. The circumstance is regarded as demonstrative of the fact that either one of the two pumping works

Board of Trade to-day, the Secretary was directed to inform the Secretary of the Dominion Board that this Board will urge the taking of such steps as will result in securing to reaselowners of this Dominion the right of using American canals and rivers as provided by the Washington treaty; also, that the Board urge the impropriety of allowing American bottoms to be treated as Canadian vessels by simple registration. Delegates were elected to the Dominion Board.

Ira L. Ibbitson, formerly a General in the Brazilian army, and subsequently a Major-Gen-

and daring robbery was perpetrated at Somer-set, Perry County, last night. The banking-house of William M. Ream was entered by four masked men, and over \$10,000 stolen. The bank building is a two-story brick, situated in a prom-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 14.—The murder trial in the case of Charles Smith, of Chesaning

A TRADESMAN ARRESTED.

AVENGED.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—An Residing Name

HORSE THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 14.—A span of valuares, a double democrat wagon, nearly

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS., Are offering in all departments of their "Retail" Special Bargains in Goods which will make useful and appropriate gifts for all ages and both sexes.

Plain and Brocaded

SILKS AND VELVETS

**GUINET & CO.'S BLACK SILKS** at lowest prices known for years. LACES, HDKFS., RIBBONS, GLOVES.

(in several unique styles), TOILET GOODS AND POCKET BOOKS (in great varieties and kind), FOR LADIES' USE. and also

SCARF PINS. AND RINGS. ever shown in any one department The above enumerations are only a part of their large stock, but will give some idea of what

or prices.

1877. POSTAGE FREE!

Of these standard publications it is not necessary, to say more than that each resumes in itself the history and progress of the time in a certain denorthment; one containing the cream of current literature, a second preserving and illustrating all events of importance the world over, the third anticipating fickle fashion and chromeling its changes, and all commending themselves equally to the reader, no matter of what sex, age, or condition.—N. Y. World.

Harper's Bazar.

The ladies best appreciate the merits of the Bazar, a weekly devoted entirely to their interests in all its various departments of literature, fashion, and domestic arts. It is an admirably conducted illustrated paper, containing essays, editorials, stories, and general information of a superior order.—Brooklyn Eagle.

One copy of either will be sent for one year, POST-AGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any Subscriber in the United States or Canada, on receipt of Four Dollars.

abscriptions takes for Harper's Periodi by Booksellers and Periodical Dea throughout the United States and Canada

Sale of Indian Ponics.

It is sold at public austice, in the facetral, Minn., commencing at 10 s. m., its, 1870, about 2,000 indian Fonice, istaly by the Shoux Indians. The penins must latent away on the day of onto.

A. B. GIBES, Dayer Constant

A Quiet Movement in the Various Departments of Finance.

Continuous Movement of Currency to the Country --- Clearings \$3,900,000.

The Produce Markets More Active-Stronger-Other Grain Steady. Provisions in Consumally Good Demand—The F Bernard for Pork.

### FINANCIAL.

The day was a quiet one in all departments of local business. The demand for loans was restricted. Paper was offered by packers and other Board-of-Trade men, and, as its quality was uniformly good, it was readily accepted, but the offerings were not large. The applications from mercantile sources for accommodations have not been pressing, as collections have improved. The country is asking for rediscounts to a moderate extent. The supply of loanable funds is, on the whole, in excess of the demand, but any tendency to ease in the loan market on that account is more than offset by the conservative disposition of

The orders from the country for currency co. used large. The clearings were \$3,900,000.

A CORRESPONDENT ANSWERED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
(CASO, Dec. 14.—Be good enough to state in your claired draw why the open market rate for mosely ondon is lower than the Bank-or-Regiand rate.
By whom the change in quotations of sterling exre was instituted, and when.
SEVERAL READERS.

1. The variation between the open market rate and the Bank of England rate for loans in London is, in the first place, a result of the competition between the Bank of England and the other banks and lenders; and, in the second place, an indication of the now well-recognized fact that the Bank of England no longer dominates the London money

England no longer dominates the London money market, as before.

2. The change in the quotation of sterling exchange was made by Congress, in the act approved March 3, 1873, and entitled "An act to establish the Custom-House value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and to fix the par of exchange." This act substituted \$4.863½ for \$4.444-9 as the par of exchange between the American dollar and the British pound sterling.

THE CONTINUMTAL.

The card published by President Stedwell, of the New Jersey Mutual Life-Insurance Company, in answer to the charges that that Company was trying to swindle the policy-holders of the Continental, has not closed the mouths of his accusers. The Confer, of Newark, N. J., can see no difference between him and his associates and the managers. between him and his associates and the managers of the Continental. It characterizes them all as a scheming set of men, whose business is that of hite instruce wrecking. They are squatters in New Jersey, and it warms them off with threats of New Jersey, and it warns them off with threats of damaging exposure. The best-informed and most disinterested advice that can be given to the Continental policy-holders is, that any company that asks the assignment of their policies means to get the best of the bargain, and that, particularly if there is any reserve, the policies have some value which can be best secured by holding on to them. The Receiver and the Actuary of the Company give no information about the Company, and the teller says it will be sixty days before he will be able to fix the value of each waller.

THE ADVANCE IN SILVER. About ten days ago a London cable informed the ublic that Germany had resolved not to sell any nore silver under 56d. At that time the best quoon in the London market was 543/4 per standard ce, 925 fine. The market immediately re-aded to the rale laid down by the Germans, and sponged to the rate and down by the Germans, and since then there has been a still further advance. One of our bankers yesterday received a cable of 55%d, and another is reported to have received one giving 56d. It is probable that the latter figure will be confirmed to-day, and even higher rates are expected very soon. Silver has a violent changes during the past year, reone time a lower quotation than for the previous fifty years. During this period of depression we believe some lots were sold as low as 46d, though the press dispatch on the same day was 463d. This was about five months ago. The appreciation since then has been as follows:

A STOCK RAID. A STOCK RAID.

On Monday last fourteen telegrams purporting to be signed by leading bankers and brokers were sent from Philadelphia to New York ringing the changes on the statement that the paper of the New Jersey Central was going to protest. The receivers, before precipitating themselves into the panic intended for them, made inquiries and ascertained that the signatures were forgeries.

Is THIS USURY? IS THIS USURY?

The Providence County Savings Bank discounted The Providence County Savings Bank discounted \$31,000 of notes having one year to run, and gave to the borrower as the proceeds \$25,000, taking a chaticl mortgage on \$150,000 worth of furniture. The Savings Eank holds that this high charge of about 20 per cent is not usury in the State of Rhode Island, while the adverse party contends that it is against the bank's charter. Considering that rates on well-saccured loans of money have for the past year or two ruled at less than 6 per cent, we should infer if there is such a thing as usury recognized in Rhode Island this case would be included in it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 93% 693 cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Bid. 1165 1065 11165 1165 1185 1185 United States 6s of '81..... United States 5-20s of '65... -20s of '85...] January and July.... -20s of '68...] January and July.... BROKERS' QUOTATIONS. 

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Gold opened and closed at 107%, with sales in the interim at 107%@107%.

it 107%, with sales in the interior of the Carrying rates, 3 to 5.
Governments firm.

Railroad bonds less active, but generally strong.
State bonds firm for Missouris and weak for

Tennessees.
Stocks strong, with an advance of from 14 to 14.
which was most marked in New York Central, Lake
Shore, and St. Paul preferred. New Jersey
Central was faverish and lower on reports respecting the appointment of a
Receiver. although, before the close, these
reports were known to be unfounded. Transactions were 34,000 anares, of which 3,000 were
Pacific ... 4,000 Newtren Union. 2,400 Rock
Jeland ... 500 St. Pauls, 12,000 Erie, 38,000 Lake
Shors. ... 500 New York Central, 5,000 Michigan
Central. 6,000 Lackswanna, and 4,000 New Jersey
Central.

Sterling quiet; long, 481%; short, 483%.

334 Justice
134 Kosseth
434 Kosseth
50 Leopard
45 Northern Belle
61 Overman
12 Gohl
21 Haymond & Ely
8 Silver Hill
124 Savare

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for recor

## COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock

|              | Receipts. |          | Shipments.         |                    |
|--------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 44 T 41 1 44 | 1876.     | 1875.    | 1876.              | 1875.              |
| , brls       | 9,788     | 8,311    | 10,554             | 8,595              |
| it, bu       | 33,874    | 63,950   | 23,788             | 11,891             |
| bu           | 88, 289   | 36, 116  | 54, 105            | 8,408              |
| Du           | 18,628    | 15,740   | 15,413             | 9,025              |
| bu           | 8,258     | 2,310    | 3, 229             |                    |
| y. bn        | 21,970    | 11,400   | 19.411             | 2,225              |
| seed, lbs.   | 101,820   | 95, 250  | 63, 151            | 38,916<br>68,000   |
| ced, IDS .   | 335, 270  | 232, 729 | 132, 530           | 08,000             |
| rn, lbs      | 131,950   | 81,000   | 3,670              | 24,975             |
| enta, lbs    | 554,650   | 169,780  | 4, 465, 233        | 1, 572, 740<br>178 |
| tes<br>bris  | 120       | 231      | 449<br>368         |                    |
| lbe          | 144,780   | 39 100   | 916,999            | 1,516              |
| w, lbs       | 28, 195   | 32, 138  | 810,000            | 38,900             |
| r, lbs       | 113, 488  | 46,891   | 109,580            | 80,806             |
| gs. No       | 412       | 230      | 946                | 220                |
| hogs, No.    | 31,645    | 26,077   | 1,731              | 1,730              |
| No           | 5, 143    | 3.895    | 2.221              | 2,10               |
| No.          | 4.097     | 4,429    | 443                | 3,001              |
| No           | 338, 168  | 277,140  | 232,398            | 366,900            |
| wines, bris  | 50        | 142      | 125                | 801                |
| 1bs          | 121,543   | 2,460    | 74, 685            | 65, 600            |
| oes, bu      | 121,040   | 334      | BUSCH TURNER TO BE | 18                 |
| tons         | 2.698     |          | 981                |                    |
| tons         | 110       |          |                    |                    |
| er. m        | 123       | 102      | 1, 267             | 884                |
| des. m       |           | 240      | 80                 | 1, 100             |
|              | 816       | 446      | 3,823              | 2,92               |
| ry, hs       | 58, 807   | 131, 785 | 103, 321           | 35, 434            |
| ry, coops,   | 18        | 60       | 2                  |                    |
| pkgs         | 100       | 192      |                    |                    |
| okgs         | 510       | 842      | 170                | 277                |
| pkgs         | 582       | 208      | 372                | 8                  |
| ples, bris.  | 4         | 110      |                    | 3                  |

In addition to the above, the shipments of pork were 5,080 bris, and of lard 3,680,000 Es, in the same time.

The most singular feature of the provision trade in the fact that this city is drawing everal threshold that the control of the control

again quoted dull and weak. Teas were in demand at former prices. Sirups, molasses, rice, spices, etc., remain steady. There was a firm market for butter, but aside from choice table grades there was not much activity. Cheese was firm at 12%0 13%c for good to best, with sales of lower trades at 80,11%c. Dried fruits, canned goods, and fish were unchanged. There was a quiet oil market at Wednesday's quotations. Carbon and turpentine were bnoyant. No price-changes were noted in leather, bagging, coal, and wood.

Lumber was in moderate request at the yards, and steady. The demand for hardware continues light and merchants look for little activity before February. Prices for all the leading staples are unchanged. Wool was steady under a moderate inquiry from Eastern and Western buyers. Hay, broom-corn, and hops remain quiet. The demand for hides was urgent, and prices were bid up 16% by local buyers. Poultry and game were selling slowly at recent prices. Potatoes were unchanged. Green fruits were moving more freely, the weather being mild, so that the fruit could be delivered without danger of its freezing.

Rall freights were quoted steady at 20c per 100 he to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadeiphia, and 17%c to Baltimore. These raics were, however, merely nominal. It was resported to be impossible to obtain cars at these or any other figures. They might just as well have been quoted at double or half the above rates. There was no eign of an advance, but everybody seems to expect that a rise in rates will be the only solution of the present difficulty.

Wiggins, 200 sacks salt; Lill & Ballen, 5, 500 bu, barley; North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, 8 cars Spiegel iron; P. R. Oldershaw & Co., 200 sacks salt; J. G. Ogden, 300 sacks salt; George Stewart & Co., 10 tons salt (in bulk); W. H. Schimpferman, 1 cask ale; Mahla & Chappell, 20 tons iron ore. Amount of duties collected, \$3,556.37.

Following is an abstract of the report of Gen. Smith, Chief Inspector of Grain in this city, sent to the Chairman of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at Springfield:

The previous year closed with a total of \$11.778.21 on hand, which, after deducting expenses of October, was not sufficient to carry the department through the winter. The shortage in the accounts of the previous incembent has never been made good. The working force was consequently reduced below a proper standard, and the salaries, except of the messenger, have all been reduced. The restoration of former salaries is recommended.

About \$14.850.30 of debs have accumulated, of which \$13, 193.84 is uncollectable, the firms having reddred from business or left the city. An abstement of these debts is asked.

from business or left size tary.

The inspection fees were unchanged. They were increased by the larger receipts of grain (7, 677, 488 bu), and have paid all expenses leaving a cast balance of \$14,800.78, which is sufficient to carry the department through the winter and provide for a return to regular through the winter and provide for a return to regular salaries.

The inspection last year was 142,218 care and 1,275 boats. There were 185 appeals, the inspection in 90 cases being sustained and in 54 reversed. The damage to the crops made the inspection unusually trying. The aggregate quantity inspected was 115,307,361 bu.

The system of grain inspection of the inspection of the contract of th

State system.

The subject of claims for supposed errors of inspection deserves attention. It has been the cause of much complaint. Your Board has held that no claim could be entertained. The Chief inspector states that he de-

be entertained. The Chief Inspector states that he de-parted from their views in cases where injustice was proven, and has paid some of the bills out of personal runds.

It is suggested that the Chief Inspector or Committee of Appeals should be authorized to examine and decide such cases, and where errors are found resulting from neglect of duty by Inspectors the damages should be charged to their accounts.

The inspection by mouths in estimated by was as riblows:



PROVISIONS.

5. 600 bit do at 410 tec free on board cars. Total, 87, 600 bit ATS—Were quiet, and 160 Merings being light, the market closed stronger. The receipts were fair. The bulk of the cash is supposed to be held by a few parties agrainst January. Cash sold at 33%c and rejected at 25c. January sold at 33%c closing at 35%c30c, and February closed at about 34%c. December was quiet at cash prices. Samples wers in fair supply and moderate local request. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 35%c30c on track; 4,00 bu free on board at 200 but. Total, 18,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and easier, at 71e for No. 2 and 63e for rejected. January was quiet at 715%72c and becember at 71c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 715c; 3,00 bu No. 2 at 71c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 700 bu by sample at 72675c on track. Total, 18. 500 bu.

Wheat—Sales 205,000 bu at \$1.125681.19 for January and \$1.2056 for February.

Coru—5,000 bu for May at 4846.

Mess Pork—2,250 bris seller Pebruary at \$16.756
16.8256.

Lava—3,500 tes at \$10.15 for January and \$10.27568
10.30 for February.

Large-3, 500 less \$10, 15 for January and \$10.27/98
10.30 for Pebruary.

Mess pork was fairly active, sales being reported of
4,000 bris at \$18,850 it.57/6 for January, and \$18,77/6
6016.85 for February, and \$17.00 for March. A 180 250
bris extra prime at \$12,50.

Lard-Sales 3,750 (es at \$10.07/6810.10 for December,
\$10,15 for January, and \$10.27/6810.30 for February.

Mests-Sales 250 boxes long clears at \$8,1894.

Wheat was moderately active, closing the same as on
Change, at \$1,188 for January, with sales at \$1.19, and
as \$1.20/691.204 for February.

Corn was quiet at \$60 for January, 44/60 for February,
and 48/46 for May.

LAST CALL.

and 484c for May.

Last Call.

Mess pork was steady, at \$16.53&16.57% for January and \$16.75&16.80 for February. with sales of 1.500 bris at \$16.56 for January and \$16.77% ale. 80 for February. Lard was quiet and unchanged, closing at \$10.15% 10.17% for January, and 500 ics sold for February at \$10.30.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.0762.15.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues to be of a retail character. Following is the price-list: Choice green hurl, 51/4621/4c; medium hurl, red tipped. 41/49.

Sc: green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 54/51/4c; red tipped with do, 46/41/4c; green covers and inside, 54/51/4c; red tipped do, 31/464/51/4c; inferior brush, 36/31/4c; crooked do, 23/3c.

BUTTER—Remains firm. The demand for choice keep steadily in excess of the supply, and a firm feeling is manifested by holders. The lower grades are not sought after very extensively, but there is no large surplus on hand, and there is no lenge surplus on hand, and there is plenty and slow at 15/9 24c. We again quote: Choice to fancy reliow, 23/43/2c; medium to good, 18/3/4c; inferior to common, 13/4/4c; medium to good, 18/3/4c; inferior to common, 13/4/4c.

medium to good, Issaec; internet roll, 186246.

BAGGING—In this market the position of affairs was unchanged. Orders were few and were usually for limited amounts, and the annexed quotations were barely sustained: Stark, 2156; Peerless, A., 216; Lewiston, 2056; Montaup, 216; Ontario, 2156; American A., 186; Amoskeag, 196; Otter Creek, 1956; burlap A., 186; Amoskeag, 196; Otter Creek, 1956; burlap A., 216; Amoskeag, 196; gunnies, single, 139160;

OOA-P-A in market was \$2, 37.50, danne, \$7.00; Briar Hill \$8.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$3.50; Illinois, \$3.7554.55; Garsharrie, \$5.00; Indiana Block, \$4.50 dec. 10.50; Gannel, \$4

boards, A.....boards, B....ock boards, 10 to 12-inch...

Dut fair for December, and Prices continue as heretofore.

THE PLAYE-3C, 20x14, 88-50; do. IX, 10x14, \$11.00;
rooding, 14x90, 1d, 88-40;
PIG TIX—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 28c.
BOLDES-NO. 1, 16c; extra 20c.
LARN-Pig, Tigc; bar, 55c; lead pipe, 3c.
COPPER-BOUGHA, 34c; theathing copper 32c.
SHERT INNO—Full scales, 5c; clash, 57;c556, No. 2 t.
12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American plantabee
A, 12c; H, 10c; galvanized from, No. 2, 14c, with disposure of 30 per chat.
WHEN-NO. 1 to 4, 50; 5 to 5, 10c; 10c; 11c; 10c.

wis fall as hearings: The ALT.—Pine sail has hearings: The ALT.—Pine sail has hearings: The ALT.—Pine sail has hearings of the market is unchanged: The ALT.—Pine sail has a St. 50; Ashton dairy, nor sack, \$4.00; ground ith hap. \$3.50; Ashton dairy, nor sack, \$4.00; ground ith hap. \$3.50; Ashton dairy, nor sack, \$4.00; ground ith hap. \$3.50; Ashton dairy, nor sack, \$4.00; ground ith hap. Ashton dairy, nor sack as doing at the sanexed range of prices are was doing at the sanexed range of prices are was doing at the sanexed range of prices.

finest 556356, cheich the state \$8.00 for maple; \$7.00 for beech, and \$5.50 for slabs—delivered.

WOOD—The demand continues moderate and the market steady. Several sales of Colorado wools have lately been made: Fiece, washed, fine and medium, 35637c; do coarse, 35436c; feece unwashed, fine, heavy to light, 302-36c; do coarse and medium, 25625c; the second state of the state of th

LIVE STOCK. 108, 331 124, 887 119, 822 312 343 343

iedium Grades—Steers in tair neem, and ing 1,100 to 1,200 58.

uichers Stock—Poorto common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 300 to 1,100 58.

tock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

2.00@2.40 8.00@6.00

ger Bros. obtained the isster figure for a car-load.

200 all 38.

200

76....114 5,00 REW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—BERVES-Receipts 1,000. making 4.105 for three days, against 4.240 same time last week; quality mainly common; market among the dullest of the season; further concessions necessary to effect sales, notpossible to clear yards; best in market sold 10/5c; poor, 7675/c; common, 7468/c; ordinary to prime, 84@105/c; no Christmas cattle shown.

to effect sales, not possible to clear yards; best in market sold 10/60; poor, 767%: common, 78(38); best for sold 10/60; poor, 767%: common, 78(38); best for sold 10/60; poor, 767%: common, 78(38); best for principal principa

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Liverpool., Dec. 14—11 a. m.—Flode—No. 1. 25s;
No. 2, 22m.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s;
spring. No. 1. 10s 6d; No. 2, 28 9d; white, No. 1. 11s
3d; No. 2, 10s 11d; club. No. 5, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 1d.

Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 20s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 68s. Lard, 52s.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Lard—51s 6d.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Lard—51s 6d.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Lard—51s 6d.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Lard—51s 6d.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Lard—51s 6d.

Liverpool., Dec. 14.—Corn—No. 1, 27s 3d; No. 2, 27s.

Card—Western mixed. 276273/s.

American and challed and approximately approximat

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.
Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.
NEW YORK, Doc. 14 — Chark—Very light
peported in whest; market still relad in buyer
sales 8.000 bu No. 3 Milwaukos at \$1.26%;

WHISKY-Nominally 81, 1161, 12.

PHILADELPHIA.

SEXISS—Chove in good demand: \$14.50@15.00; timeless \$4.50@1.00; timeless \$4.50@1.00; timeless \$4.50@1.00; timeless \$4.50@1.00; timeless \$6.76@0.00; and Indiana, \$6.57\$@6.60; high grades \$6.76@0.00; and Indiana, \$6.

EGGS—New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware fresh.
206238c.
REGEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bn; corn, 67,000 bn.
SRIPMENTS—CORD, 28,000 bn.
ST. LOUIS.
PT. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
The Corn of th

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red, \$1.3861.38; No. 3 do, \$1.2861.38; Corn.—Western firmer; mixed old. 579; new, 574c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye more active; firmer: 58672c.
CLOURN-SHED—Dull; 15461446c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER—Active and firm; good grades low, and medium dull and heavy; Western, 25225c.
PRINCLEUN—Crude easier; 1846; redned nominsi.
COPTER—Active and strong; Ric cargoes, 164620c; jobbing, 17821c.
WHISKY—SCAIVE and STOOR; \$1.1146.
RECRIFYS—Wheat, \$,600 bu; corn. 83,000 bu.
TOLEDO, Dec. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1,2446;

TOLEDO, Dec. 14.—Plous—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat duli; No. 2 white Webash, \$1.244;
white Michigan, \$1.315; amber Michigan and January,
\$1.38; February held, \$1.405; \$1.40 bdt, No. 2 do,
\$1.305; No. 1 red winter, \$1.43; No. 2, \$1.29; January,
\$1.30; No. 3 red, \$1.205; rejected held at \$1.10.
Corn dull; high mixed, 400; pew, 454g; No. 2, 455g;
rejected, \$75g; new, 455ga. Oats dull; No. 2, D. and
M. Set; white, 36.
CLOVER-SEED—Steady; \$8.00.
REGGIFFS—Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn,
\$4.000 bu; oats, 1,200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 hris; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn,
\$4.000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.
GUNCKNATI.

GO.000 bu; eats. 5.000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

COPTON—Dirim and unchanged.

Floor—Firm and unchanged.

Floor—Firm and unchanged.

Grants—Wheat quiet and steady; 506381.

Grants—Wheat quiet and steady; 506381.

FROVISIONS—FORK in good demand; sales \$16.75; held at \$16.50 at the close. Lard firmer; steam, \$9,95610.

Objectile, 10/62066.

Balk meats quiet but hrm; 60; 50610.

Sicci all partly-cured, lose. Bacon dull; nominal.

Green meats firmer; shoulders, \$5,7065.75; short ribs.

87.7067.75.

Wallanky—\$1,06.

54c; all partly-cured, loose. Bacon dull; nominal. Green meats trmer; aboulders, \$5.70@5.75; sbort ribs, \$7.70@4.75.

WHIMST-\$1.06.
BUTTER-Quiet and steady; Western Reserve, 20@ 23c; Central Ohio, 180@30c.

MILWAUKER.
MILWAUKER. Dec. 14.—PLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer; closed firm: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.234; No. 2 do, \$1.186; January, \$1.196; February, \$1.214; No. 2 do, \$1.186; January, \$1.196; February, \$1.214; No. 2 do, \$1.186; January, \$1.196; February, \$1.214; No. 2 do, \$1.10. Corr quiet; No. 2, 60c. Gate quiet; No. 2, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 50c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 50c. apring scarce and high-critical properties of the state of the st

SHITHENTS—FIGUR, GUO DRIS; Wheat, 45,000 Dm.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dec. 14.—GROCKRIES—Coffee strong and higher; Rio cargues, 1962115c. Sugarquiet, but steady; inferior, 5684c; centrifugal, 8466 84c; yellow clarified, 95610c. Molasses quiet, but firm; common, 35640c; centrifugal, 30645c; fair, 40645c.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO

COTTON.

SAVANNAE, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 113(c; set, 4,619 bales; sales, 1,800; exports coastwise, 4,134.

MOSILE, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Irregular; middlings, 113(@114(c; net, 1,830 bales; sales, 1,800; exports coastwise, 1,732,

GALTESTON, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Quiet: middlings, 113(c; net, 5,987 bales; sales, 3,000; exports to the Channel, 1,390; coastwise, 2,603.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Easy; middlings, 1194(3113(c; net, 5,940 bales; sales, 1,500; exports to Great Britain, 1,221; to the Continent, 6,803; coastwise, 1,420,

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Market dull; prices a shade lower; sales 4,800 bales; good ordinary, 103(48)13(c; rat, 1334(313)(c; receipts, net, 6,000 bales; gross, 10,000; stock, 282,000.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Eusiness remains quiet with American houses. The jobbing trade is rather more active. Cotton goods of the best corporation makes are very firm but quiet. Dark fancy prints are in fair demand for small lots. Spring weight cassimeres and worsted coatings are in steady request by the clothing trade.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged: standard white, 110 test, 27c.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and unch need: \$4.0004.03 at Parker's: refined steady; 31%c Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE. LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Another severe gale came up from the northwest yesterday morning, which increased in violence as the day proceeded. It is not, however, believed that any vessels will suffer from this slow. It is believed that all have now reached some place of safety. Most of those still due here arrived yesterday, as follows: Prop Charles Rietz, lumber from Manistee; prop Colin Campbell, lumber from Manistee; prop Colin Campbell, lumber from Manistee; prop Colin Campbell, and Garden City, of the Northern Transit Company, from Ogdensburg; schr T. C. Wilson, fruit from Benton Harbor; schr Chriotte Raab, lumber from Manistee; schr A. C. Keating, coal from Ogdensburg. The schr City of Sheborgsin has not yet been heard from, but it is believed that she is safe at some port. The schr North Cape was towed up the South Branch Thursday evening. On arriving at South Halsted Street Bridgs, it was found that the bridge-tender was non est, and the shrill whistles failed to reach his ear. The tup-men not, being able to await the leisure of the attentive bridge-tender, want on the structure and opened it themselves. If an acci-

dent had happened, of course the bridge-tender MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The total number of vessels arriving at Buffalo during the season of 1876 aggregated 2, 261, with a tonnage of 1, 351, 590. The clearances were of vessels 2, 363, with a tonnage of 1, 376, 587 tons ... The steam fishing-bost Julis Drisco has been libeled at Milwaukee on a claim for wages amounting to \$177.35. She had

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 15
Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-st Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corner dolph, Grand Pacine Hotel, and as Pamer II (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00 a. m. • 7:00 a. r. • 8:30 a. m. • 7: 8 p. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and (
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT L.
Union Depot, West Side, near MadisonTicket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Hando

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEGAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticks Office, ed South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House and et Depot. Leave. | Arrive. Milwankee Express
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Day Express
Wisconsin I lows, and Minnesota Thro
Wisconsin I winnesota Thro
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro
Wischi Express

10:00 m 17:00 m 17:00 m 17:00 m 17:00 m . + 9:30 p. m. 4 7:00 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & PACTFIC BATLEGAR
Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabe-breet.
Ticket eiles 90 Clark-street.
Arrive. Depart.

Elgin Passenger 8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger 10:50 a. m. 4:00 s. m.
Elgin Passenger 6:15 p. m. 9:90 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Freight 4:30 s. m. 6:00 a. m. PITTSBURG. FI. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive. 

RALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEOAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of Manroe-st. Ticket-offices: St Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. forning Express. 8:30 a. m. 1 8:30 a. m. 4 8:30 a. m. 4 8:30 a. m. 4 8:30 p. m. 4 8:10 p. m. 4 10:00 CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILBOAN Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. The office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive. Omaha Leavenw'th & Atch Rx 10:15 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 9:35 a. Night Express. 10:00 p. m. 18:50 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 18:50 a. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Susmers between New York and Havre, calling at Flymouth (G. R.) for the landing of passengers. The splind translate on this favorier route for the Contineat (Company of the Contineat Company of the Company of the Contineat Co

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sainday from Bremen Fier, foot of Third-st. Hoboten. Rates of passage—From New York to Sonthampson, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$90, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For fright of passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York. 

FAIRBANKS' SCALES That the Holy Spirit will resence with the churches, if eighteen towns, etc.; prabe light, as I am in the dark

THE REV

ing with

Noonday Way to Be

Lecture by Mr. M

Further Remarks Co. His Objections to Se

The Meeting for Errin Tabernacle in th

Mr. Moody Exhorts Their Shame and T

Meation of Trinity Epis

THE NOONDAY Farwell Hall was filled to

day noon, a great m

The Light of the World

uests for prayer were fr. Davis, as follows:

the light, as I am in the dark is superintendent, Silver churches there; for the sal young men; for the converinger; for forty-one friends Christ; for a father; for a meritary for meritary for six daughters, by mother; for eight for six daughters and their had in California: pray that God we conversion of twenty-forther for an infidel lady, a teacher coast. In a lady, a teacher cases, we also.

hen said: I shall read for o a part of the fifteenth chapter the first part of the chapter troversy with the Pharisees He calls them; He told the nigh to God with their mou These Pharisees came to ness to Christ, not their si

nothing for her under that David was sent to the Jowa she cried, Lord, help me, sheart of Christ; He could he of God. Jew and Gentile God, and need and prayer of cerrywhere. That is a won woman offered; only three wine." Notice the order: the "me" last; that is the true sinner to take—Lord, help m with a friend last night. I sa you to pray."

"O," he said, "I cam't. I "But you can tell the Locan't you, as well as you did Then he burst out, "Lordid not know that prayer is has been for 1,800 years. when I told him about the made that prayer to the Lothat came of it.

Now, every soul in this hor just this prayer. Put the Lithe Giver of every good thim in your proper place, as a be will surely meet you. It onto the heart of every Christo more grace—and of every the to accept Thee, and swet the Throne of God, Who is help all who ask Him.

After prayer by Bishop I said: "We will take up the weleft it yesterday, and on the question,

WHAT SHALL DO There are many seeking title more clearly, many wh

we ask, for He has the same same power.

Bishop Cheney then as a Cana prayed, "Lord, he nothing the matter with hint the place of her sufficient with her; the Lord, he had been led captive of Satan, but yourself in their place; and I get back?" I alwaway you got out"; and I sway you got out"; and I sway you got out"; and I sway you got out on the sufficient was all as to be entirely on mands entire consecration illustrated by a very toucown ministry.

The audience were then as I am, without one plea, a whisper. The effect was pave of soft, low tones se thought, scarrely embodied some inner sense; and sur ward.

Mr. Moody then called m.

Mr. Moody then called used income ward.

Mr. Moody then called used income who were not obtained the prayers of God might become so, to rise arose, for whom the Rev. If ed by the Rev. Mr. Parkhuprayer, in which the last-nation was a second with their arms ages and bundles of this waste, so that they cam oross. Teach them to last atherings and take Thee.

Inquirus ware then gat

TIME TABLE.

and Kinzie-sta.

\* 5:00 a. m. \* 7:05 n. m \* 8:30 a. m. \* 7: 5 p. m ST LOUIS and CHICAGO

10:00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 9:50 p. m. ‡ 7:00 a. m. TRAL RAILROAD,

ON & QUINCY RATLEGALA., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-teenth-sia. Ticket Offices, 53

| Leave. | Arrive. \* 9:30 a. m. \* 4:25 p. m. ha. \*10:15 a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. worth, \* 10:15a. m. \* 4:00 p. m. \* 3:15 p. m. \* 7:55 a. m.

day. : Ex. Monday. PACTPIC RATEROAD.

8:45 a. m. 5:25 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 9:30 a. m. 6:40 a. m. 6:30 p. m. 4:30 a. m. 5:00 a. m. YNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

Leave. Arrive.

position Building foot of Mon-es: 83 Clark-st., Paimer House, Pepot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. 8:30 a. m. 6:30 a. m. 6:505 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

Suren and Sherman ats. Ticked rk-st., Sherman House. Atch Rx \*10:15 a. m. \*4:00 p. m. \*5:00 p. m. \*9:35 a. m. †10:00 p. m. 16:50 a. m.

STEAMSHIPS. T LINE TO FRANCE.

tilantic Company's Mail Steamers and Havre, calling at Plymouth ling of passengers. The splendid the route for the Continent. (Cabias reet, N. R., as follows:
Saturday, Dec. 16, 6 s. m. Laburday, Dec. 20, 3 p. m. American, Jan. 13. Price accommodation. St. Steum tickets at reduced rates, sperior accommodation, including stensits, without strain charge, and one carry for the special strains. The second of the second strains without strains and the second strains without strains and second strains. The second strains without strains and second strains without service second strains. The second strains without service second strains and second strains and second strains.

is Gompany will sail every Satur-fier, foot of Third st., Hoboken-rom New York to Southampton, Bremen, first cabin, 6100; second erage, 830 currency. For freight OELRICHES & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. ern Steamship Line. 

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

AIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

THE REVIVAL. The Noonday Meeting --- The Way to Be Saved.

Lecture by Mr. Moody on Walking with God.

Further Remarks Concerning Divorce-His Objections to Secret Societies.

The Meeting for Erring Women at the Tabernacle in the Evening.

L. Moody Exhorts Them to Abandon Their Shame and Trust in Christ. leation of Trinity Episcopal Church at Highland

Park. THE NOONDAY MEETING.

Parwell Hall was filled to its utmost capacity resterday noon, a great number being unable to mi seats. Ind seats.

The services were opened by singing the hymn,

"The Light of the World Is Jesus." The requests for prayer were then read by the Rev.

If. Davis, as follows:

quests for prayer were then read by the Rev.

(f. Davis, as follows:

That the Holy Spirit will manifest His blessed presence with the churches, ministers, and people of eighteen towns, etc.; pray that I may walk in the light, as I sm in the dark; a Sunday-school and as Superintendent, Silver Greek, N. Y., and the light, as I sm in the dark; a Sunday-school and as Superintendent, Silver Greek, N. Y., and the light, as I sm in the dark; a Sunday-school and as Superintendent, Silver Greek, N. Y., and the light, as I sm in the dark; a Sunday-school and as Superintendent, Silver Greek, N. Y., and the light manifest of the superintendent of the prominent inger; for the conversion of riends that they will accept the for a father; for a mission in Brooklyn; "ray that I may find Christ now;" for a selever that I may find Christ before this sesting closees; from Kalanasco, Mich., "for my children," by mother; for eighteen husbands, and for sir daughters and their husbands; for an infidel in California; pray that God will direct now; for the essential open superintendent of the superintendent

behalf of those mentioned in the requests by the paster of the Third Presbyterian Church. MR. MOODY then said: I shall read for our Scripture lesson

s part of the fifteenth chapter of Matthew. In he first part of the chapter Christ has a controversy with the Pharisees, or hypocrites, as He calls them; He told them they only drew nigh to God with their mouths, only honored Him with their lips, and all the while their hearts were far away from Him.

These Pharisees came to bring their righteons-ness to Christ, not their sins; so they never got ness to Christ, not their sins; so they never got mything from Him; He did not want their richteousness; He did not need if. He wants people to bring their sins to Him, so that He can do something for them. He would rather give than receive. They were strict formalists. They would not fall to wash their hands once in so often on any account; their hands must be dean though their hearts might be as black as hell; in this chapter Christ is trying to teach them the difference between sham professions and the reality.

md the reality.

Mr. Moody then read the record of the healing of the daughter of the woman of Cana, from the twenty-second to the twenty-eighth

Verse.

Tou notice she began by asking help of our Lord, as the son of David; and He could do nothing for her under that name; the son of David was sent to the Jews alone; but when brid was sent to the Jews alone; but when the cried, Lord, help me, she came close to the leart of Christ; He could help her as the son of flod. Jew and Gentile were the same to feed, and need and prayer call out His help enrywhere. That is a wonderful prayer this wonan offered; only three words; "Lord, help me." Notice the order: the Lord first, and "me" last; that is the true position for every samer to take—Lord, help me. I tried to pray with a friend last night. I said to him, "I want you to pray."

with a friend last night. I said to him, "I want you to pray."

"O," he said, "I can't. I never did pray."

"But you can tell the Lord what you want, can't you, as well as you did me!"

Then he burst out, "Lord, help me!" He did not know that prayer is in the Book, and has been for 1,800 years. He was delighted when I told him about the poor woman who made that prayer to the Lord, and the answer that came of it.

Now, every soul in this house may be saved by just this prayer. Put the Lord in His place as the Giver of every good thing, and put yourself havour proper place, as a beggar, and the Lord will surely meet you. It ought to sink deep not the heart of every Christian—Lord help me to accept Thee, and sweep up gloriously to help all who ask Him.

After reach the Bither Fellows. Mr. Moody.

belp all who ask Him.

After prayer by Bishop Fallows Mr. Moody aid: "We will take up the meeting just where we left it yesterday, and continue the study of the question, the question,
WHAT SHALL I DO TO BE SAVED?
There are many seeking to know the Way of
life more clearly, many who are anxious to be
ared." He then read the following note:

life more clearly, many who are anxious to be saved." He then read the following note:

Dram Mr. Moody: Rejoice with me. I have found my wandering boy. Prayers were offered up hat Monday at noon prayer-meeting for him. He left home nearly three years ago, when only 14 years old. I had long given him up as dead; this moraing I had a letter from him. He wants to come home. Joyfully,

The Rev. Dr. Jutkin said: I dislike allusions to the idea that these meetings are soon to stop; I do not imagine that will be so. I think we should do well to bear in mind that the work of God will not stop. The woman in the lesson came to Christ in a frame of mind which most people are slow in attaining. When Christ said to her, "It is not meet to take the children's bread and cast it to dogs," she did not get into a passion; she did not consider herself insulted by this proud instructor of the Jews; she replied, "It is true; I am an humble beggar, and, therefore, I need help." Christ seemed to meet her coldly, more slow to bless than He was ever known to be before or after; but she never faltered; three times He repulsed her petition, but when the answer came it was the grandest ther granted to a seeking soul: "As thou wilt." Write your own terms, fill out a blank check. I will honor it. When we come thus humble and tustful to God, to Christ,—the same Christ, thank God, to Whom she came,—He will do all weak, for He has the same willingness and the same power.

Bishop Chency then said: The woman of

reask, for He has the same willingness and the same power.
Bishop Cheney then said: The woman of Can prayed, "Lord, help me." There was nothing the matter with her; she threw herself into the place of her suffering child, identified buself with her; the Lord heard that prayer. Iou who have those in your families who have been led captive of Satan, lo, these many years, but yourself in their place; say, "Help me, this a my sorrow," and the Savior will hear you.

A trether said: Backsliders often say, "How sail I get back!" I always reply. "The same may you got out"; and I find that in almost stay case that came by neglecting prayer; been to pray again, and peace will come back. Concerning the question, What shall I do to be saved! It may be a very little thing which cames between the soul and its salvation,—so sail as to be entirely overlooked. God demands entire consecration. This the speaker that saddene were then invited to sing "Just The smilence were then invited to sing "Just

Mr. Moody then called upon all those in the Mr. Moody then called upon all those in the andience who were not Christians, and who desared the pwayers of God's people that they might become so, to rise. A great number mas, for whom the Rev. Dr. Thompson, followed by the Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, offered fervent payer, in which the last-named gentleman said:

Many who would come to Thee are hindered; they come with their arms filled with the packets and bundles of this world's cares and whise, so that they cannot lay hold of the Cross. Teach them to lay aside their world-salberings and take Thee."

inquiry-rooms, all of which were filled, and the andience dismissed with a brief prayer and benediction by Mr. Moody.

WALKING WITH GOD. MR. MOODT'S BIBLE LECTURE.

The attendance at the afternoon meet

The attendance at the afternoon meeting to Farwell Hall was very large, every seat being occupied and many being compelled to stand. Mr. Sankey was present to conduct the preliminary song-service, which was entered into with more than the usual spirit, and appeared to rouse the audience to a high pitch of religious fervor. The subject was, "Walking with God," one on which Mr. Moody is peculiarly fitted to speak. An abstract of the lecture, which was one of the most enjoyable of the series, follows:

The lecture was addressed to those who had been born of God. God came down and visited mankind on sundry occasions after the fall of Adam, but men only walked with Him after they had been redeemed by the Blood. When they walked with God they had creat power, but as soon as they turned sway they were in trouble, bondage, and darkness. Jeaus, we were told in the First Epistle of Peter, left us "an example that we abould follow in His steps." It was our duty to study the Bible and learn what that example twas, and then to hasten and copy it. They would then to hasten and copy it. They redemed they would get meaning the world to life element with the world to walk in God's ways. In his dying clearge to the Elders, Joshua impressed to the content of the walk in God's ways. The reason there was so much trouble in sile world was because they walked contrary to God's will could have any peace. They might have prosperity, but they had no peace withit. They might have mealth, but they would get meaniness with it. We must have contentment with wealth in order to enjoy it. He would get meaniness with it. We must have contentment with wealth in order to enjoy it. Which was because they would get meaniness with it. We must have contentment with wealth in order to enjoy it. He would just as lief have stones as gold if he could not have God's blessing with it.

Wo one could make the way of salvation as beautiful and tright as God had made it. Did Liberal Christianty give us a better way! He had not found Liberal Christians rejoicing in the Lord; they had some darling which they wanted to retain. He hoped the day would get their feet into the old way. The world might in the service of the could be seen the world and he would any to the service of the could be seen the world talk. The old way was the best. The way the old Puritans took was better than the God's people would get their feet into the old way. The wor

his ability to reform himself, and such a man was worse than a drunkard. If true reform was wasted, there must be complete separation from the world. But people might say he had a loage in his church. That was so, but as soon as he discovered its pernicious influence he cleaned them out as he would a cage of unclean birds. This lodge got up a pienic, at which they allowed dancing and kept it up until midnight, and he was made a party to it!

The reason why so many young ladies married drunkards and unbelievers was because of their ignorance of the Bible. They did not know that food prohibited such unions. People did not know how many dark hours they would escape if they would but feed on the Word of God. Some might object to his condemnation of secret societies and other lodges on the ground that many members belonged to churches and might withdraw. Well, he did not care about their withdrawal; the quicker the dead formalists did leave the Church and make room for live Christians the better. If those men left they would probably return converted after a while. But suppose the world did leave them, could not they afford to walk alone? It was a great deal better to be alone and right with God, than to have the world with them and be wrong with God. After some remarks on the necessity of walking by faith, the speaker concluded with an urgent appeal to world and cling to the Lord.

THE TABERNACLE.

THE TABERNACLE.

THE ADDRESS TO THE ERRING WOMEN.

At half-past 7 the Tabernacle was full, but the stowaway process was continued until nearly 8, when the doors were reluctantly closed. The announcement that Mr. Moody would speak some words of Christian counsel and comfort to the fallen women of Chicago was the especial attraction of the evening. The choir and the audience sang together for half an hour with good effect, when Mr. Sankey entered and gave out the hymn, "Ring the Bells of Heaven," which was given with great spirit. The solo and chorus, "Rescue the Perishing," was next sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Mitchell offered prayer.

Mr. Sankey then sang "The Ninety and Nine," and Mr. Moody read the Scripture lesson from the seventh chapter of Luke, beginning with the thirty-sixth verse; being the account of the feast at the house of Matthew the publican, at which the woman that was a sinner washed His feet with tears and wiped them with the hair of her head.

washed His feet with tears and wiped them with
the hair of her head.

The following words were then sung by Mr.
Sankey as a solo with much tenderness and expression:
To the hall of the feast came the sinfal and fair;
She heard in the city that Jesus was there;
Unheeding the splendor that blazed on the board,
She silently knelt at the feet of the Lord.
The frown and the murmur went round through
them all.
That one so unhallowed should tread in that hall;
And some said the poor would be objects more
meet.

And some said the poor would be objects more meet.

As the wealth of her perfume she shower'd on His feet.

She heard but the Savior, she spoke but with sighs;

She dared not look up to the neaven of His eyes;
And the hot tears gushed forth at each heave of her breast.

As her lips to His sandals were throbbingly pressed.

In the sky, after tempest, as shineth the bow,—
In the glance of the sunbeam, as melteth the snow,—
He looked on that lost one: "her sins were forgiven,"

And the sinner went forth in the beauty of heaven.

And the sinner went forth in the beauty of heaven.

THE SERMON.

Mr. Moody announced as his text the fifth chapter of Luke, thirty-second verse:

I came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance.

This saying of Christ, said he, is also mentioned by Matthew and Mark; and when you ind anything recorded by several of the Evangelists you may know it is something of great importance. Christ had been cast out of Nazareth, and had come down to live at Capernaum, where he found a publican by the name of Matthew, and said unto him, "Follow Me." Matthew at once left all and followed Christ, and he was so rejoiced that he made a great feast and invited all the publicans to his house to meet his new Master. But now we find the Pharisees at their old work complaining. They found fault with Christ for receiving sinners and for eating with publicans; and their complaints were the occasion of His

told that the original word means looking out for them. Ah, that is just what the Lord God is doing; just what he came to do,—to look out for and save the sick and the lost!

Some one may say, "I am too much of a sinner to come to Christ." Why, my friend, you might just as well say "I am too hungry to eat," or "I am too sick to have a doctor," or "I am a beggar, and I will wait till I get something before I ask anything."

There isn't any kind of sinner in Chicago but has a representative in the Bible. There were the publicans; the Jews thought them about ten degrees lower than any other people, and when they spoke of sinners they put the publican first,—" publicans and sinners." They were the greatest villains that ever went unhung. It was their business to collect the taxes for the Roman Government, and when the taxes were \$100,000 they would collect \$150,000, and keep the difference themselves. If there was a poor widow who could not pay the tax they would sell everything she had to get the money. Their money was not taken at the temple; priests would not speak to them; and the common people despised them. They were almost as bad as our rumsellers. They were lost, and therefore Christ came to save them.

These are the persecutors, who will not suffer their wives and children to become Christians, who ridicule the religion of Christ, and do all in their power against it, just as Saul of Tarsus did. But Christ saved him. There is the moralist, the pharisee, the hardest kind of people to reach; they think they are whole and need no physician, but Christ saved some of them even. Nicodemus was a Pharisee, and so was Joseph of Aramathes.

But to-night I want to talk to another class,—the fallen women. The world seems to think the seem

of Aramathea.

But to-night I want to talk to another class,—
the fallen women. The world seems to think
that if a woman falls there is no hope for her;
but there are such women in the Bible whom the fallen women. The world seems to think that if a woman falls there is no hope for her; but there are such women in the Bible whom Jesus sought out and saved, and I want to call your attention to three representative cases of this kind. The first is the one mentioned in the seventh chapter of Luke. She was awakened by the spirit of God, and when Jesus came to that feast at the house of one of the Pharisees, she managed to pass the servant at the door and to get into the room where the Master, according to the custom, reclined on a lounge at table in such a manner that his feet, instead of being under the table, rested on the lounge behind. There were often a good many strange people following Christ, and when He went to a feast there was no telling who might come in along with Him, and so I suppose this poor, sinful woman managed to get in along with the crowd. She had an alabaster box full of precious ointment, but her heart was full of contrition. Standing behind the Savior, she bathed His feet with her tears, and wiped them with her long black hair. The Pharasees argued that Jesus could not be a prophet, or He would not have suffered such a woman to touch Him. None of the old prophets would have pushed her away. But Jesus knew what they were thinking of—young man, young woman, pharisee, God knows what you are thinking of—and He said unto him, "Sinner, there was a certain man that had two

thinking of—and He said into him, "Similer, there was a certain man that had two debtors; one of them owed him 50 pence and the other 500; and when they had nothing to pay he frankly forgave them both. Now which of these two will love him most?" Simon said, "I sup pose he to whom e forgave most." "Thou hast rightly judged," says Christ; and then, after comparing her loving attentions with Simon's neglect, He tells him that her sins, which were many, are all forgiven. And in order that the woman may get it right he turns around and says the same thing to her: "Thy sins are all forgiven."

Some of you think you have some goodness of your own, that you have some goodness of your own, that you have something to pay. A good many sinners think they can pay about 75 cents on the dollar, and some think they can pay about 75 cents on the dollar, and some think they can pay 90 cents, and they hope to make up the other cent somehow. Others can't pay more than 25 cents on the dollar. None of these are in the way of being forgiven; but when a sinner comes to understand that he can't pay one-tenth of a mill, that he has absolutely nothing, and comes to Christ for forgiveness, He is ready to forgive him all. How loyful that woman must have gone out from the feast! She had come right to the feet of the Master and He will speak the word that will make you blessed.

There is one thing I want you to notice. We haven't got the name of any of these three fallen women that Jesus saved. People sometimes call societies for the reform of fallen women Magdalen Asylums, but there isn't a word in the Bible against the character of Mary Magdalene in this respect. It is true, she had seven devils cast out of her; she might have been maniac, but I don't think she was a fallen women if she had been I don't think we should ever have known her name. Christ will not tell their names; those lost women whom He saved may have a place in Heaven without any one knowing of their former sin and shame. The next is a careless woman has done! She has beli

shame; it was the first time she had seen Christ; it was her first sight of grace and truth.

Jesus stooped down and wrote with his finger on the ground. I don't know what He wrote. Perhaps with that same finger that wrote the Ten Commandments he wrote, "The law came by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." Then, pointing at the Pharisees, some one of whom may have been the first cause of that poor woman's ruin, he said, "Let him that is without s'n among you first cast a stone at her." Then they left Him, one by one. There wasn't a man of them that could throw a stone at the sinner. They had brought the woman for judgment, why didn't they bring the man also? They didn't know about that woman as Jesus did. Perhaps she hadn't any mother, and her step-mother had thrust her out on to the street. Perhaps she had a drunken father who neglected her, or led her into bad company; but when Jesus lifted up Himself and asked the woman where are the accusers, there wasn't one of them to be found. The woman expected to be stoned to death, but instead of that she found grace and truth. "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

If you study the Bible you will find that Christ took sides with the fallen women every time. You haven't got a better friend than the Lord Jesus Christ. He came to lift you up, and to save you from all your sins.

A poor lost woman came into the inquiry-meeting the other night and fell upon her face before the Lord absolutely speechless with penitence and distress. At last she

speaking the words of the text: "Then the sorribes and pharisees murmured against His disciples, saying, Why do ye eat with publicans and sinners! And Jesus answering, said unto them, They that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. I came not to call the righteous, but simners to repentance." That was Christ's business,—His profession, as we might call it. At another time, when the people of a Samaritan town refused Him hospitality, and James and John wanted to know if they should call for fire to come down from Heaven and consume them, Jesus says, "Ye know not what manner of spiritye are of. For the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Luke, ir., 35–36.

Christ's mission is to save, and He will eave every sinner in this house to-night who is willing to be saved. It is only when a man wakes up to the fact that he is sick that he sends away for the doctor. He is disgusted if a physician comes to make him a professional call when there we nothing she matter with him. Just so it is with sinners who do not see their sin and danger; but if there is a sinner here to-night, no matter what the sin may be, who is sick of sin, the Great Physician is here to heal you.

I remember one day as I was going along the street, I saw practers, and handblits, and dodgers pasted on walls, and fences, and curbstones, advertising a patent medicine called pain-killer. I was very much disgusted, and said it must be somequack medicine; but altitle while after I had a beadache and went into a drug store and bought some of that very medicine. I hope there are a good manysick people here to-night; now, and she actually was as good as her word. Mr. Moody then read the following letter: I was very much disgusted, and said it must be somequack medicine called pain-killer. I was very much disgusted, and said it must be somequack medicine; but altitle while after I had a beadache and went into a drug store and bought some of that very medicine. I hope there are a good manysick people here to night i

me), why do this, if only returning shame awaits us.

Suppose 100 fallen women of this city were at the Tabernacle to-night (no doubt more than this number will be there), and that these should seek Christ and find forgiveness, for you assure us there is full forgiveness for even us, so that these scarlet stains should be "whiter than snow," where, I ask, shall we live? What shall we do!

We must return—yet the last prayers in that Tabernacle are yet unsaid—to the apartments which have known only our bitter shame, and again meet the devil in his chosen home.

No home of parents, or friend, or praying Christian who joined in your prayer in the Tabernacle, for us, would offer our weary bodies shelter there, or our willing hands labor wherewith honest bread may be earned.

No Christian purse affords to-morrow's bread, The very ones who came here to pray for us go away scorning us, and while with the virtuous wife and mother and pure maiden we might plead a common Savior, they would thrust us from them. What can we do? Who will help us?

There remains only a life of shame and an unwept death, physical and eternal, for us.

As he read he stopped to answer some points in the letter intersion.

There remains only a life of shame and an unwept death, physical and eternal, for us.

As he read he stopped to answer some points in the letter, insisting, among other things, that a woman should not excuse herself for continuing in a life of shame, because ale could not see where her bread was to come from tomorrow. Come to Christ to-day, and trust Him for to-morrow.

In conclusion, Mr. Moody said: "I hope there are hundreds of fallen women in the hall who will never go back to those places where they have lived. There is a Refuge ready for you, homes waiting for you, and if the Refuge is not large enough there are plenty of Christian men ready to make it larger."

An earnest invitation was then given to seek the Savior at once; the inquiry meeting, reformed men's meeting, and boys' meeting were amounced and the meeting, closed with prayer by Maj. Cole.

ANNOUNCHMENTS.

Noon meetings to-morrow—temperance day—at Tabernacle.

Bible reading at Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. Subject, "The Two Adams."

Preaching to-night by Mr. Moody at 8.
Boys' and girls' meeting at Farwell Hall Saturday at 3 p. m., led by B. F. Jacobs.

BOCKFOED.

A letter from Rockford speaks encouragingly of the union meetings there under the labors of Messers Morton and Rockwell. Their next field of labor is Jacksonville, Ill.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH AT HIGHLAND PARK.

Trinity Chapel is the name of a pretty little Trinity Chapel is the name of a pretty little edifice just erected by the Episcopalians of Highland Park. The members of the society have been worshiping in the Baptist church of that suburb since being organized three years ago. In September last the present building was begun under rather discouraging circumstances, as the burden had to fall upon a very limited number of people. By the personal exertions of several gentlemen, especially Messrs. Hall and Cushman, and through the assistance of the city churches, particularly the one after which the chapel has been named, the building was carried on to completion. Yesterday the opening services were held, and though they were not in the form of a regular dedication, partook of the character of such affairs.

A special train on the Chicago & Northwestern Road left the Kinzie street depot at 10

A special train on the Chicago & Northwestern Road left the Kinzie street depot at 10 o'clock promptly, conveying a number of the Chicago clergy and interested friends to Highland Park. At 11 o'clock a large audience assembled in the chapel. Bishop McLaren conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan, the Rev. Canon Knowles, the Rev. Canon Street, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, the Rev. Dr. Cushman, the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the Rev. L. Pardee, of Chicago; and the Rev. Mr. Coolbaugh, of Waukegan; and the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Evanston.

The singing was excellent, being rendered by volunteers from Highland Park and Trinity Church choir, Chicago.

Bishop McLaren's sermon was taken from the following text:

rounteers from Highland Park and Trinity Church choir, Chicago.

Bishop McLaren's sermon was taken from the following text:

How amiable are thy tabernacies, O Lord of Hosts! My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my fiesh extent out for the living God.—Padma, kzzis., 1, 2.

The idea of the sermon was to show what made the Tabernacie attractive; not the architecture, not the ritual, not the intellectual character of the service, but the presence of God. On this first occasion of their meeting together, how should they learn to perceive God, to cultivate the faculty of sceing Him? One of the most melancholy indications of the present age was the lack of reverence. It could be seen in the deportment of little children towards their elders, in the tendency of the people to revolt against government, in the actions of people who attend church. When you enter a place where devotees were assembled to worship, you would find many people who were anything but devotees. Christians should labor to cultivate more the perception of Christ. Therefore they should never let their churches for secular purposes, as it detracted from the holy associations of the place. In order to still further prepare ourselves for entering the sacred portals, we should never let their churches for secular purposes, as it detracted from the holy associations of the place. In order to still further prepare ourselves for entering the sacred portals, we should not sent men to still further prepare ourselves for entering the sacred portals, we should not sent many them, that the people should not scrutinize dress, and should not stare at every new-comer into the church. The manner in which some people joined in the Te Deum was sufficient to cause angels to weep. They should also be careful, and not be too curious shout the looks or acts of the clergymen.

This church was a worshiping church. From the apostolic age its members had followed the practice of asoration, and had met in their places of worship becaus

preached.

The new church is a Gothic frame building, and was erected at a cost of about \$3,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOCKPORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCKPORD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The interest in the revival continues to develop, and the announcement this morning that the evangelists, Morton and Rockwell, have made arrangements to stay here the rest of the week was received with general satisfaction. This afternoon an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Female Seminary, and many of the young ladies were converted to God. Gough lectured in our main hall last night, and the evangelists had to play second fiddle in the Presbyterian Church, but, notwithstanding this, the spacious auditorium was crowded to excess, and hundreds could not gain admittance. Mr. Morton spoke with great power and effect upon "Christian Homes." It is considered the best meeting of the series. The daily noonday prayer-meeting is largely attended, and a season of prayer has come upon the entire community. To-night Brown's Hall is filled to overflowing with an andience earer for the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ to fall upon them. Mr. Morton took for his subject "The Rich Man's Hell," and made a stirring address.

FFDERAL TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Enter of The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 14.—The question of soldiers in the South continues interesting, and I might add a few words on this subject. In June it of the church, in which the choirs of the

night he found he had sold to the whites goods to the value of \$60, to negroes to the value of \$90. He was converted, and instead of "We can't live without them." Greenville is situated in the middle ground, where the whites and negroes are about equal in numbers. Each race is airsid of the other, and a species of "foreign intervention" is necessary to preserve the peace. I am yours, respectfully.

GRORGE S. PAINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN CONCERT.
The Beethoven Society has given two of its pleasant chamber reunions this season, but its first public appearance before its associate members was made last evening at McCormick Hall. The andience was quite large, showing that the popular interest in this Society has not waned, and the turnout of active members also speaks well for their own interest in it. There were about 125 singers in the ranks, divided as follows: sopranos, 35; altos, 25; tenors, 30; bassos, 35. Mr. Carl Wolfsohn still remains at the helm, with as much enthusiasm and industry as ever.

The programme was one of extraordinary in-terest, since it embraced many novelties, among them Rheinberger's Cycle of Ballads known as the "Toggenburg" and Gade's dramatic poem, "Comala." As these works are entirely unterest, tincs it embraced many novelties, among the manufacture of the manufacture will be of interest.

"Comala" As these works are entirely unknown here, a brief statement of their general character will be of interest. Richinberger is almost as unknown to our concert-goers as his Ballad Cycle.

A few of his minor instrumental compositions attained to the manufacture of their compositions attained to the manufacture of their compositions attained to the manufacture of their composition was a three-part mass with organ accompanisment, performed in 1864. Among his other works are composition was a three-part mass with organ accompanisment, performed in 1864. Among his other works are considered to the composition of the manufacture of the composition was a three-part mass with organ accompanisment, performed in 1864. Among his other works are considered to the composition of the composition was a three-part mass with organ accompanisment, performed in 1864. Among his other works are considered with the statement of the consideration of the composition was a three-part mass with organ accompanisment, performed in 1864. Among his other works are considered with the statement of the consideration of the composition of the compositi

is made a security as the contains some very fine maie and female choruses, although they are at times very difficult and make great demands upon the powers of the singers. It some passages also it is written very high, especially in the male choruses. It is almost equally divided between male and female choruses, Paged always accompanying the former, and Comaie the latter. Some of the male choruses are, on the other hand, written in a light, tender, and gentle vein. The music seems, in great degree, to be the quaint and characteristic strain of the Northerners, Illustrating the poetry of Ossian. It is in Gade's earlier style, when he drew largely from Scandinavian sources, from which, however, he has now completely emancipated himself. It has also a reminiscence of Mendelssohn, who first recognized the genius of Gade, but there is so much of Northern individuality in his music that it can hardly be called the work of an imitator. The "Comala," although by far the more difficult of the two works, was the best in performance, owing principally to the defects in some of the soloists in the "Toggenburg." In the "Comala" the solists—Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Balfour, and Mr. Bergstein—were very effective. Mrs. Thurston delivered the recitative and music of the title role with unusual vigor and spirit, and with much more dramatic expression than she has ever displayed before. Her singing in all respects manifests great improvement over last season. Mrs. Fox's singing of the ballad "From Lochlin Came to Battle" was a genuinely artistic effort, which was extremely creditable. The other solo work was well done, and the chorus also did its work well, more especially in the spirit choruses and the final number. The balance of the Society is more perfect than ever before. Her singing in all respects manifests great improvement over last season. Mrs. Fox's singing of the ballad "From Lochlin Came to Battle "Was a setting of Mrs. Hemans' well-kinown poem. "The Prilgrim Fathers," by Mr. Frederick W. Root, which was excel

Westminster and Third Churches, assisted as a series of our prominent musical and a series are a series as a serie

HAYES FOR PRESIDENT.

Why the People of the South Are Opposed to Tilden's Election—Northern Democratic Bewilderment and Anger.

Dispute to New York Graphic.

Washington, Dec. 11.—There is a change in the political kaleidoscope, which is filling Northern Democrats here with panic and indignation. It is discovered that the Southerners are not unwilling that Rutherford B. Hayes should be the next President of the United States. It will have been noticed that it was the Southern members of the House who States. It will have been noticed that it was the Southern members of the House who refused to follow Randall's lead in favor of impeaching the President. It will also be borne in mind that in the Senate the bulk of the Southern Senators voted to sustain Vise-President Ferry's ruling that the twenty-second joint rule of the last Congress was not in force. The full consequence of this action of the Democrate in the Senate and House has not been realized until to-day; and it is now reported that Mr. Tilden privately says, "The jig is up," and that Tilden privately says, "The jig is up," and the all the Democrats can do is to create as unplease listribution of olines, that to membership or more typical Southerners to membership his Cabinet, the South would then be better

cuse for giving up his career as a Senator, but it is known by his friends that Mr. Conkling feels keenly the hampered position which he is put in by his meagre salary as a Senator. After paying necessary expenses, clerk-hire, and postage, he has less than \$3,000 a year—about as much, he says, as he could make in two weeks as a lawyer. He wishes to re-enter the profession and to add to his personal possessions. Were it not that there is a Democratic Governor to appoint a Senator in his place, he would probably resign at once. But he may wait until the close of his term, in order to give the Republicans a chance to recover the State of New York. At any rate, Mr. Conkling does not expect to remain very long in public life.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

W. L. Tappin was arrested yesterday by Constable Grady at Grand Crossing, and taken to the Hyde Park Jail, where he was arraigned before Justice D. H. Home, charged with stealing portions of sewing-machines from the Wilson factory. In default of \$1,000 bail, he was committed to the lock-up.

The Forrestville Club meet at their hall this evening.

The sleighing south of Twenty-second street to Hyde Park is excellent.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Parties have been very busy putting up ice for the last week. It is ten inches thick, and large quantities are being gathered.

Mr. L. W. Sinclair, owner of the South Chicago Woolen-Mills, is here making arrangements to start the mill on or about the ist of February.

The Congregational Society will give an oyster supper at Centennial Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the benefit of their Church.

OAKLAND.

The Fair and Festival of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at the Ellis Avenue Music Hall last evening was a decided success, and will be repeated this evening.

TRY IT, OVER AGAIN.

TRY IT, OVER AGAIN.

To the Batter of The Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Dec. 14.—Business-men are anxious to get out of our political difficulties. Nothing has appeared of late so well calculated to bring about a peaceful solution of our difficulties in the estimation of both parties here, as far as I have learned, and I have heard considerable said, as the plan of a new election, as proposed by you in vesterday's TRIBUNE. I do not write this for publication with my name to it, but as an old citizen of South Bend for the past twenty years to merely drop a word of encouragement. I don't believe either party dare refuse so fair a proposition. Very truly,

WORD PATERSHIPS. SAUCE. WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

> LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

CONNOISSEURS ONLY GOOD EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

of a LETTER from a
MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madria, to his
brother at
WORCESTER,
May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PER
RINS that their Sance
is highly estoemed in
india, and is, in my
opinion, the most paitable as well as the
most wholesome Sance
that is made."

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE to on EVERY BOTTLE. Leaderins

AMUSEMENTS. McVicker's Theatre--- Kellogg

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA Return for a limited number of represe this unrivaled organization, commencin MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 18. CLARA LOUISE KELLOOD, Grand English Company. Monday, Dec. 28, IL TROVATORE, Wednesday, Dec. 20, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, Friday, Dec. 22, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, SALUDAY, GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE, Sale of seam commences at the Box-Onice of the heater furnishay, Dec. 14.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, 

Choice music from all the comic operas. Dec. 18, MISS NEILSON. Box-sheet open on Thursday, Dec. 14, 18 a. m. HAVERLY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

MISS NEILSON. MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON England's Representative Shaksperéan Artiste, wil make her first appearance in three years in Chicago, Miss Neison's Repasement—during which she wil have the support of Mr. Eben Plympton, from the New York Theatres—is to extend over ONE WEEK ONLY.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

CHRISTMAS RELLS

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. & MRS. W. J. FLORENCE 

COLISEUM. y, Dec. 11, and during the we The Great Miaco Combinat The Finest Gymnasis in the World, togeth Entire New Company of Forty Popular Ar Entertainment in the city. Every Evening Sunday Afternoon at 2:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Every evening and Saturday matinee, the famous Irial COLLEEN BAWN
Next Week-Bob Roy and Never Too Late to Mend.

BOWERY LOAN OFFICE.

ave already visited the New York Bowery Lore than two-thirds are bons fide purchasers SOLD MORE CLOTHING

The New York Bowery Loan Office 151 and 153 South Clark-st.

LEGAL.

In Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland.

PATRICK J. CONWAY.
Solicitor for plaintiffs.
Si Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.

in Ireland.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdo of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Michael Gerachty, of Chicago, in America Wherena, it appears by an affidavit of William Patrick Sheridan, a worn on the through and William Patrick Sheridan, a worn on the through the property of Sheridan and William Patrick Sheridan, a worn on the through the property of Probate a Sheridan, plaintiff Patrick Gerachty, Martin Gerachty, and John Relli am Neary and William Petrick Gerachty, Martin Gerachty, and John Relli am Neary and William Petrick Gerachty, Martin Gerachty, and John Relli am Neary and William Patrick Gerachty, Martin Gerachty, and John Relli am Neary and William Patrick Gerachty, Martin Gerachty, and John Relli am Neary and William Patrick Geracht, hearing date, respectively, the cite of the Control of the

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION.
The partnership herestofore extending between 6
E. A. Felton is this day dissired by mesonic conditions.
Chicago, Dac. 16, 1876.

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gustav Korn will to-day assume the duties of eputy-Coroner, vice McGirr, resigned on ac-count of ill-health.

The Sherman House entertained four bridal couples—or four bridal couples entertained the Sherman House—last night.

The First Ward Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night, but owing to the amaliness of the attendance adjournment was had fill next Saturday night at the same place

Mr. R. S. Brownell and Mr. E. W. Howe, who have for some time past extended their gracious welcomes to the guests of the Trement House, now perform that duty at Potter Palmer's Hotel

(anasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE uilding), was, at 8 a.m., 30 degrees; 10 a.m., 85; 12 m., 25; 3 p. m., 13; 8 p. m., 6. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29.88; 8 p. m., 30.20.

J. P. Dunham, a strong Republican, and ex-Bailiff of Judge Farwell's room, wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not the Dun-ham who has recently been appointed Bailiff in Judge Jameson's room. The latter's handle is corge A.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday heat an inquestion John Howison, whose death at the County cospital was noticed in yesterday's issue. A critict of death from a fracture of the skull was sturned. An inquest was also held upon James indsay, a little five-year-old who died from intries sustained by a fall from a window of his arents' residence, No. 26 O'Brien street. A critict of accidental death was found.

Several of the ladies of the Hospital Fruit dission met yesterday in the reading-room of he Young Men's Christian Association for the urpose of holding their regular monthly meeting. Nothing of any special interest was done, and after remaining in seasion the meeting advanced, and at 10 o'clock the ladies started for he new County Hospital, where they spent an our or so in singing to the patients and disjuting fruit among them.

hour or so in singing to the patients and distributing fruit among them.

The Workingmen's Independent and Benevolent Association held a meeting last evening at No. 126 Washington street. Mr. H. M. Wilcox occupied the chair and Mr. Charles Warden acted as Secretary. The only business transacted was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. This association has been organized solely as a benevolent and benefit association, and will attempt to become the model institution of the kind in the country. It will have nothing to do with social, political, or religious questions of any kind. Another meeting will be held at Globe Hall, on Desplaines street, Thursday evening.

Thursday evening.

At Central Hall last evening, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Samuel Whiting, better known as "Capt. Sam," delivered a very interesting lecture, the subject being his experiences in the Arctic regions. In 1855 Mr. Whiting embarked on the steamer arctic, as one of an expedition sent by the covernment to search for the explorers who and gone before, especially Dr. Kane. Prior to his he had had a long sea-service, hence no one ould better treat of the seas, the lecebergs, and he Eskimo than the lecturer. He reviewed he history of the exploration party, and graph-cally described the experiences of the voyagers, ecuring the closest attention of his sudience. It is a pleasant speaker, has a thorough command of language, and his effort was almost utilizes—entertaining, instructive, and able.

To renel the attack of the lice who has constituted.

Is language, and his clear as—entertaining, instructive, and able.

A MINIC ELECTION.

epel the attack of the lion who has once blood is but child's play to entering into est with the ex-Aldermen of the Seven-Ward who were yesterday represented it he City-Hall declaring that the vacancy by Ald. Murphy's death must be filled e because the law demanded it; and, furthat nobody but Tom Cannon—or Tom y, as the case might be—could possibly is chair. Both these men have been clouncil, and one of them there made rd for demagogueism which should keep n private life forever. It seems pretty ettled that both will run if a special electic called. The only provision concerning atter contingency is the following very inter and unsatisfactory one in the City er:

Charter:

SEC. 4 If any vacancy shall occur in the office
of Alderman by death, resignation, removal, or
otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by election.

This does not provide that the election menclonical shall be held immediately, but it is unienthood that the intention of the City Council
is to pass an order for a new election next Monday afternoon, and to proceed to hold the same
as soon as may be. This is an utterly unworthy
wall toolish scheme but it will no doubt receive

day afternoon, and to proceed to hold the same as soon as may be. This is an utterly unworthy and foolish scheme, but it will no doubt receive votes enough to carry it.

11.LINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association was called for Thursday, Dec. 14, at the office of S. P. Rounds, of the Printers' Cabinet, No. 175 Monroe street. The meeting was convened at 4 p. m. yesterday. Mr. J. W. Balley, of the Princeton Republican; C. B. Hayward, of the Joliot Sus, Vice-Prendent; C. B. Bostwick, of the Mattoon Journal, Secretary; Judge J. B. Bradwell and Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of the Legal News. Chicago; and S. P. Rounds, of the Printers' Cabinet, Chairman of the Executive Committee, were present.

Several letters and telegrams were received and read from absent officers and members regretting their inability to be present; but, there being a quorum present, an informal meeting was had, and several matters of interest discussed, among others the feasibility of holding a special winter session at Springfield solely for business, it being finally decided to hold such aspecial meeting Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1877.

A cordial invitation was received from Jewett Wilcox, Esq., manager of the Tremont House, proposing a dinner to the officers and members of the Association present, but, there not being a full meeting, the offer was declined with thanks, and the proper acknowledgments made, notifying Mr. Wilcox that his offer would be accepted at the adjourned meeting of the Committee. An invitation was received from J. H. McVicker, Esq., tendering the members of the Association seats at his theater for the evening, which were accepted with thanks. The question of programme of business for the special business session at Springfield coming up, it was decided to convene at Springfield wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 7.20 p. m. of each day, the meetings to be held in the office of George H. Harlow, Secretary of S

THE SHERIFF

AND THE DIETING OF PRISONERS.

In last Wednesday's issue of THE TRIBUNE was printed a letter from a prisoner in Cook County Jail charging Charles Kern, the newly-elected Sheriff, with so scrimping the food of the prisoners as to bring the cost of their maintenance down to \$19.43 per day, while he drew from the county \$70 for the same service. The inference which was made—and intended to be made—was that Kern pocketed the difference between the two sums, or about \$50 per day. AND THE DIETING OF PRISONERS. made—was that Kern pocketed the difference between the two sums, or about \$50 per day. This state of things was so well worthy of investigation that a TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Kern and submitted the figures to him. The reply was a denial of the figures given in the letter, and an assertion that the subsistence of the jail cost about twice as much as the writer of the letterset for it.

All this was well enough, and unquestionably the two disputants had equal right to their views and estimates; but the statements of Mr. Kern on another point were so extraordinary and peculiar that they will bear review.

MR. KERN. SAID:

and peculiar that they will bear review.

Now, I'll tell you just my position on this question of dieting. You understand that the whole prodits of the Sheriff's office come out of the feeding of the prisoners. I have a salary of \$6,000, but that goes towards paying necessary office expenses, legal assistance, and my own living. If that salary was all that the Sheriff had to depend on the office would not be worth holding. It is an office of responsibility and hard work, and ought to pay well. I have been figuring up the cost of keeping the prisoners, and I estimate that at an allowance of 35 cents from the county I can make about \$8,000 a year. Now, that's a fair statement of my position. I'm as anxious to serve the people as faithfully as any one can be, and I propose to dueso; and I also propose to do better by the prisoners than any of my predecessors.

The Sheriff having thus stated his position, it is proper to

The Sheriff having thus stated his position, it is proper to
LOOK AT THE LAW ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The Constitution of the State, adopted in 1870, provides in Sec. 9 of Art. X. that the Sheriff of Cook County shall receive as his only compensation a salary to be fixed by law; and, further, that all fees, perquisites, and emoluments above such salary shall be paid into the County Treasury. There cannot be a doubt in any sane man's mind that the intention of the framers of the law, and of the law itself, expressed as clearly as words can be framed, is to give the Sheriff a fixed salary, and to detach from his compensation any idea of how much he can starve out of a prisoner. If any other meaning can fairly be given to these words of

the Constitution, it must needs be Rountree who can find it.
But Kern says in the extract above that he is obliged to take from the prisoners because the \$6,000 given to him by law is used to pay "legal assistance and office expenses." This sounds well eaough, but the statute provides in Sec. 1 of Chap. 53 that all his necessary expenses shall be paid by the county, and that all his accounts for clerk-hire, stationery "and other expenses" shall come out of the fees of the office. It thus appears that one of the sources of expense for which Mr. Kern says he expects to ray out \$6,000 does not exist. The other excuse—that of legal expenses—is not less fallacious, because an officer who does his duty properly used never pay a dollar for legal expenses, and it would be foolish to ask the county to pay a Sheriff for damage that might accrue to him from not properly performing the duties of his office. It, therefore, appears that the two objects to which Mr. Kern says he expects to devote his \$6,000 do not exist, as far as he is concerned.

But, to guard against a possible point to be made by Mr. Kern, it may be well to suppose him as saying that all these expenses—the clerk-hirs, the Sheriff's salars, and all the reat of it.

that nothing would be left if they were taken out.

WHAT THE OPPICE PAYS.

To be sure the law does provide that in no case shall the salary and expenses exceed the fees, but there seems no immediate fear that the fees in this county will fail to sustain the draft made upon them. The last two Sheriff's reports at hand convenient for reference show that, for the six months ending Dec. 7, 1874, the balance due the county, after paying all the expenses and the Sheriff's salary, was \$3,965.95, and for the six months next following the surplus was \$4,020.37. This would seem to remove Mr. Kern's excuses for collaring the money made out of the prisoners, and to leave him in the rather unenvisible position of a man who proposed to bag his salary of \$6,000, and then unlawfully add to it \$8,000 more, made out of the prisoners in utter and direct defiance of law, which states as an absolute command that he shall draw \$6,000 in lieu and stead of all allowances. It seems as if Mr. Kern, on his own showing, had no sort of legal, equitable, or moral right to take from the County Treasury for dieting one cent more than he pays out, and yet he has the coolness to assert that he has planned to deprive the county of \$8,000 per year under the present arrangement.

Mr. Kern was nominated as a "Reformer," on

ment.

Mr. Kern was nominated as a "Reformer," on
the general principle that anything would be
better than Agnew. And, now that he is elected, his first statement of an intention to make
\$8,000 a year—hardly bears out his professions.

Mr. Kern is credited with having spent eight
or ten long and weary years in getting into his
present berth, and he can hardly plead ignorance
of the law. If he finds himself unable to comnew with it after all let him promptly resign.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY.

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the
Treasury during the Administration of President Johnson, arrived in the city yesterday morning At noon he paid a visit to the Board of Trade and in the afternoon called on some of the old bankers of the city, with whom he did business when he was President of the State Bank of In-diana. Towards evening a TRIBUNE reporter paid his respects to the ex-Cabinet Minister, who now halls from London, England, and the

who now halls from London, England, and the conversation very naturally turned to the financial question of the day,—the remonetization of silver.

"What do you think of the Bland bill which has just passed the House!" queried the journalist.

"My views on the silver question are well known. Some two months ago I made a speech to the bankers of Philadelphia, in which I informed them that only one standard of value could be successfully maintained in the country,

formed them that only one standard of value could be successfully maintained in the country, and that standard should be gold."

"I presume you have noticed the arrival of a Mr. Cernuschi in New York. He comes, I understand, with the view of investigating the silver supply in this country, and recommending to Congress the adoption of the bi-metallic currency, based on the value of gold to silver as 15% to 1."

"The ratio of values in the two metals is not constant, and I think never can be. Previous to

The ratio of values in the two metals is not constant, and I think never can be. Previous to the discovery of gold in California and Australia, silver was the currency of the country. There was scarcely any gold except foreign coinage to be seen, and that in small amounts only. When the gold mines in those countries became productive, there was an increased demand for silver, and it enhanced in value. There was a large export demand for it, and in order to retain our coinage in the country Congress was forced to reduce its intrinsic value by debasing it. The nations of Europe have largely demonetized silver. Germany has done so, and to-day is endeavoring to replace at a great expense her silver currency with gold. During the past year severe losses have been incurred in England consequent upon the depreciation of silver. Mauchester suffered

with gold. During the past year severe losses have been incurred in England consequent upon the depreciation of silver. Mauchester suffered heavily, and it was only the large capital and sterling credit of her large manufacturers that saved them from ruin."

"Do you think that the Senats will concur in the Bland bill?"

"I do not know, but I am of the opinion that should it do so President Grant would veto it."

"Would its passage have any effect on the credit of the country?"

"Unquestionably it would."

"In what way?"

"When the five-twenties and other coin securities of the United States were issued, the agents of the Government, with the consent of the Treasury Department, stated publicly by advertisements in the newspapers, by circulars and posters, that the bonds would be paid in gold. Such was the contract made with the people. To make silver a legal tender in any amount would naturally result in reducing the value of the bonds to a silver basis. Gold is the only standard that can be maintained. It is the British sovereign—the unit of value—that has given to the British Government and the British nation the credit which it enjoys. This country cannot, in her financial policy, put herself in antagonism to the countries of the Old World."

The reporter was about to ask a few questions on the political situation, but was prevented by

The reporter was about to ask a few questions on the political situation, but was prevented by the entrance of a couple of gentlemen, which put a termination to the interview.

SPENCER-DENNIS.

A NOTABLE WEDDING LAST EVENING. Mrs. David D. Spencer can look back through all her wedded life to one of the pleasantest wedding parties of the season of 1876. It was not a large gathering,—probably limited to 150 people,—but the evening was filled with every element of enjoyment, and bore a closer resem-plance to what a marriage feast should be than lo many of the nuptial celebrations of this

modern day,
Mr. David D. Spencer is President of the
Illinois State Savings Association, and his bride
in her maidenhood bore the name of Miss Sue A. Dennis. She is the niece of Mr. David S.

in her maidenhood bore the name of Miss Sue A. Dennis. She is the niece of Mr. David S. Smith, and during her career in society has won for berself friends who were hearty in their congratulations when the time came for her to assume the more responsible social duties.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's uncle, No. 402 Michigan avenue, by the Rev. Mr. Patton, of the Methodist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. The friends had gathered early, and along towards 8 o'clock the pariors were well filled. About that time, Hand's orchestra opened with the "Wedding March," and the bridal cortege wound through the crowd to the head of the rooms, and in a few moments afterwards were receiving the well-wishes of those who really meant them.

The bride wore cream-colored gros-grain, a la Comptesse, and trimmed with four narrow founces, fluted and edged with fillusion, and pendant bands of dress material. The corsage was high, with demi-sleeves, and trimmed with points, flutings, and tulle. At the throat and sleeves were orange-buds, and a half-sash of buds and leaves at the left side. She had the long illusion vell, confined with an orange-wreath.

Among the ladles who wished her godspeed were Mrs. H. C. Goodridge, who wore a combination suit of plum-colored silk and velvet; Miss Ella Goodridge, cardinal velvet and silk; Mrs. Starkweather, rose silk in two shades, trimmed with lace; Miss Boynton, white Paris muslin, with trimmings of leaves and flowers; Miss Dolly Logan, black velvet, with tunic of Paris muslin; Miss Genie Hoyne, Paris muslin, with graniture of morningglories; Mrs. J. H. C. Gross, white corded silk, trimmed with lace; Mrs. Borne, Gross, black gros-grain; Mrs. D. B. Elsk, black gros-grain; Mrs. D. B. Elsk, black gros-grain; Mrs. D. B. Pisk, black corded silk; Mrs. Hoyne, gas-light blue, with trimming of Cardinal velvet and laces; Miss Sears, of Boston, pear! silk; Mrs. John A. Logan, combination suit of black silk and velvet; Mrs. John C. Haines, black gros-grain;

Prickett, white Paris muslin with flowers; Mrs. J. F. Nichols, black corded silk.

A photograph album had been provided, tha

Prickett, white Paris muslin with flowers; Mrs. J. F. Nichols, black corded silk.

A photograph album had been provided, that Mrs. Spencer might preserve a memento of the most eventful evening of her life, and insaribed therein, among others, were the names of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Mr. M. H. Cooke, Mr. E. F. Sumwait, Mr. W. H. Turner, Mr. L. B. Sidney, Mr. L. A. Cleaveland, Mr. John H. Roberts, Mr. J. C. Dore, Mr. James H. Marsh, Mr. F. Nall, Mr. Joseph F. Andrews, Mr. Potter Palmer, Dr. Josiah Stiles, Mr. J. F. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Meach, Mr. George Meach, Mr. Thomas Meech, and W. C. Carver.

In one of the apartments off the dressing-rooms the presents were displayed, and tables were rich with the offerings of the guests. There were: Silver spoons from Mrs. J. O. Heyworth; jewel case, Mrs. Charles V. Marsh; card holder, Mrs. Lawrence E. Day; sandaiwood jewel case, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Marsh; card holder, Mrs. Lawrence E. Day; sandaiwood jewel case, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. C. Gross; silver preserve dish, Mr. Frank DeWitt; and pitcher, salver, bowl, goblet, from the same; fruit knives, etc., from the same; jewel casket, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Giles; bouquet holder, Mrs. John C. Dore; preserve dish and spoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ely; egg spoons, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Turner.

A bountiful supper was spread, and, after a pleasantly-spent evening, each visitor was endowed with a box of wedding cake, to encourage sweet dreams, if laid under the pillow.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
of the Washingtonian Home was celebrated at
the new building last evening, opposite
Union Park. The exercises were held in the
chapel, a commodious and comfortable hall on
the first floor. Dr. Davis presided, and there
was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the institution. The musical portion of the evening's programme was attended to by Mrs, Earle, piano; Mr. Camp, flute; and Mr. Mason, violin; and the Blaney Quartette, who sang several pretty pieces in an acceptable manner.

Quartette, who sang several pretty pieces in an acceptable manner.

The address of welcome was delivered by the President. He said they had reason to be proud of the prosperity of the institution, and to congratulate themselves on the large amount of good it had done in a quiet manner. Commencing in a small way, the institution had grown until it was one of the best of the kind in the country. There were, it was true, one or two which had been favored by appropriations of public money that could boast of better institutions, yet they might justly claim that no institution dedicated to this special work, taking into consideration the means at their disposal at the outset, had progressed to a greater degree of usefulness than this. Dr. Davis then pointed out the great evils of intemperance, and declared it was society that was responsible for every drunkard in the United States.

During the thirteen years of the institution there had been 2,324 admissions, and they had every reason to believe that about one-half of that number had been thoroughly, completely, and permanently reformed. The admissions during the year numbered 230. There were thirty persons m the institute at the beginning of the year, which increased the total to 250. Of this number thirty only had been actually known to have fallen from their position of abstinence, and at least 75 per cent were now in a condition of entire sobriety with prospects for continuing therein. They had been obliged to turn away individuals during the year who might have been reformed owing to the lack of funds. The embarrassment of the city's finances nad thrown them back on the interest of their invested capital, and it was absolutely necessary that they should have the 10 per cent of the license money allowed by law for the support of the institution. If they received this money, they would be enabled to do much more good than they had done during the past year. He had hopes that the regular payment of this percentage would soon be arranged, and the benefits of the in

temperance.

The Secretary (Mr. Morey) read a number of letters of regret from graduates of the Home.

Messrs. John Collier, Prof. Copenger, J. W. Green, John J. Frinn, and J. A. Winslow, in-Green, John J. Flinn, and J. A. Winslow, inmates, made brief remarks.

Supt. Wilkins announced the death of Bro.

Law, one of the founders of the Home, which
occurred Wednesday.

Mr. E. B. Sherman paid a brief but feeling
tribute to the memory of Mr. Law, to whom, he
said, the real credit of the establishment of the
Institute was due.

An excellent supper had been prepared by
the ladies connected with the Home, to which
the inmates and a number of the andience did
ample justice.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

HE NORTHWESTERN BRANC The third quarterly meeting of the North-western Branch of the Women's Foreign Mis-sionary Society was held in the vestry of the First Methodist Church. The first session was called to order at 11 a.m., Mrs. J. A. Beveridge in the chair. After a hymn, Mrs. De Coudres, of Evanston, offered prayer, and business was begun. The minutes of

business was begun. The minutes of the various meetings of the Executive Committee were read and approved. It was also voted that when the Fair was held \$100 be devoted to the use of Miss Leonora Howard, who had been devoted to the work in Pekin, China.

The reports of the work done in the Northwestern States were then read and considered. Mrs. J. R. Hitt reported for Illinois, Mrs. M. T. Lathrop for Michigan, Mrs. S. J. Steele for Wisconsin, and Mrs. Kate T. Friedly for Indiana. In this connection the report of Mrs. J. F. Willing, Corresponding Secretary, and of Mrs. E. H. Mollle, Treasurer, were received and approved. The last-named officers report showed the following:

lowing:
Balance last report. \$
Receipts—Illinois.
Receipts—Indiana.
Receipts—Wisconsin. ..\$ 356 .. 1,431 .. 905 .. 865 Total.... .\$ 3,848 .. 3,848 \$392,00 129.30 ..\$265.79

ALD. MURPHY.

A called meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. Thompson in the chair, and present, Ald. Rosenberg, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, White, Smith, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenharth Sweeney Roser and Kirk. MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, Boser, and Kirk.

Ald. Sweeney, colleague of the deceased, addressed the Chair in a short, formal announcement of the death of Ald. David Murphy, saying that he had to deplore the loss of an esteemed friend and a colleague who had in private life as well as in public been an honor to his ward and a kind parent and husband. Mr. Murphy was not a man of brilliant parts, but possessed a large stock of common sense and a sterling honesty which gave him rank and respect among his colleagues. He was noted for a stubborn adherence to what he believed to be right, and an equally determined opposition to all forms of wrong. In his death the Seventeenth Ward had lost a faithful servant, and it was due his memory that the Council unite in the tribute of respect implied in

THE RESOLUTIONS

which he had the honor to present, and which were as follows:

which he had the honor to present, and which were as follows:

Death having removed from our midst our late respected associate in the City Council, Ald. David Murphy, of the Seventeenth Ward, we, the members of the City Council, as a mark of our regard for the memory of the deceased, do unsalmonsly adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this City Council hereby tender to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy in their hour of deep distress and affliction, and direct that these resolutions of respect and condelence be promulgated to the various departments of the City Government, and that all city offices be closed for one day immediately following the adoption hereof.

Resolved, That this Council, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Ald. David Murphy, do

of be furnished to the press for publication, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Ald. Ryan followed the presentation of the resolutions with his tribute of respect to deceased, whom he characterized as a kind and considerate gentleman, unflinching in his support of the right. He had made himself specially conspicuous by the indomitable courage with which he resumed his business and residence in the burned district after the great fire. He was a true Irish-American, and there had never been an exile or patriot in this country who had known him except to find in him a stanch friend.

Ald. Stewart bore testimony to the grief which he, in common with the other representatives from the South Division, had felt at the loss which the Council had sustained.

Ald. McCrea spoke in the highest terms of the whole-souled integrity which he had recognized and respected in deceased.

Ald. Lawler also paid a tribute of respect to his deceased brother, and referred in terms of the highest praise to his War record.

Ald. Throop mentioned Mr. Murphy as man of quict and unobtrusive habits, whom he had always found arrayed on the side of right. The speaker, perhaps unconsciously, lapsed into a mild and prosy sermon, which was by no means well received, being considered entirely out of place.

Ald. Sweeney, to correct an error which had

well received, being considered entirely out of place.

Ald. Sweeney, to correct an error which had grown out of a morning paper announcement, said that the funeral would take place from the house of deceased, Nos. 43 and 44 North Market street, at 10 this morning, and he notified the Aldermen that they had better be at the City-Hall at 9:30.

The resolutions were then put upon their passage, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Chair appointed as the Committee of Nine: Ald. Sweeney, Lengacher, and Kirk, of the North Division; Throop, Lawler, and Bumgarten, of the West Division; and Stewart, Sommer, and Aldrich, of the South Division.

The Council then, on motion of Ald. Lawler, adjourned.

Company C, Second Regiment I. S. G. met at their armory, and concluded to attend the funeral of the late Alderman, who was an honorary member of the Company, and invited members of the different companies to join them in paying the last tribute to one whom they much esteemed. The Company will leave their armory this morning at 9 o'clock sharp.

THE W. C. A.

PROCEEDINGS AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING. tian Association met yesterday morning in the Bible-room of Lower Farwell Hall. Mrs. E. G. Clarke presided, and Mrs. F. L. Fake acted as Secretary. The meeting was opened with Bible-reading,

nteresting remarks on the necessity of a thorough consecration to the work, and prayer by Mrs Prof. Havens. Mrs. A. H. Hoge, well

thorough consecration to the work, and prayer by Mrs Prof. Havens. Mrs. A. H. Hoge, well known on account of her sanitary labors during the War, followed in prayer.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Warner, showed the receipt of \$42 for membership fees, \$20 of which was for two life-memberships.

Mrs. Hoge was invited to present her views as to what the Association should set out to do. She thought it impracticable to start a woman's home just now. The public were tired of being importuned for aid in keeping up various charitable institutions, all of them doing about the same work. Such a home would cost more money than most of the ladies had any idea of. She would advise the ladies to fit up a reading-room, similar to that of the Y. M. C. A., where women could come and read, receive good advice, and perhaps receive employment through the agency of an employment bureau, put into the hands of an earnest worker in the cause. She also surgested that the Association have a room fitted up with beds, where poor, homeless women could sleep over night, somewhat after the manner of the Bethel Home. When it was found that girls or women were here without any prospect of getting employment, they should be sent home, and put out of temptation. In short, she advised the ladies to count the cost before they set out to build a home. They had better wait ten vears than start now, and have the enterprise fall. She advised them to trust God and be steadfast, and the work would succeed.

Mrs. Dryer wanted to put herself in the record as being anxious to provide homes for women. They were imperatively demanded in Chicago. She knew it was a difficult task to raise money, but the ladies must put their life right into the work, and, seeking the help of God, they would succeed. Many wealthy ladies could easily come for ward and sustain a home for women, provided those ladies were sufficiently stirred up on this question.

The Finance Committee was made to consist of the delegates from the churches with the President of the Associatio

of the delegates from the churches with the President of the Association as Chairman.

The delegates from the different churches were requested to call upon the members of those churches and to induce them to become members of the Association or to make contri-

members of the Association or to make contributions thereto.

Mrs. Groves, late of the Woman's Aid Association, turned over the employment burean of that organization to the new society. Her offer was accepted, and the Chairman appointed the following Committee to arrange this branch of the work: Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Todd. Mrs. David Bradley, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Hefford, Mrs. Cragin, Mrs. S. J. Wheeler.

On motion, it was decided that the next regular meeting be given up to a thorough discussion of the best plans for doing the work, and a general invitation was given to anybody and everybody who might have something to say on this subject.

Mrs. Warner said the ladies had called on Mr. Moody, and it was probable a woman's meeting would be held next Sunday afternoon at the Tabernacie.

The meeting them adjourced.

labernacie.
The meeting then adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD. NOTHING STARTLING.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members

present. A number of bills and petitions were read and properly referred.

The Committee on City Relations reported in

favor of making certain repairs in Judge Jame-

favor of making certain repairs in Judge Jameson's room, and of increasing the vault-room for the use of the Clerk of the Superior Court. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of erecting an addition to the Poor-House, to cost \$4,275. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance reported, asking leave to make a temporary loan for seven months of \$100,000, to replenish the general fund. Adopted.

Mr. McCaffrey, from the Committee on Public Charities, made an explanation of the figures published in these columns a few days ago making a comparison between the expenditures for public charity in 1875 and 1876. He said the apparent increase of expense at the Insane Asylum public charity in 1875 and 1876. He said the apparent increase of expense at the Insane Asylum was owing to the opening and furnishing of the new wing. The real increase, he said, despite what the books showed, was \$2,000.

The clerk to the Board was called on for a statement in the matter, and he verified what McCaffrey said, though it must have been a painful duty under the circumstances, for his books showed just what was published.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

BUILDING ORDINANCES. Superintendent Cleveland's revised Building ordinance has been printed and will be presented to the Council next Monday. Yesterday afternoon the Superintendent and the Corporation Counsel read, compared, and discussed the ordinance. Mr. Anthony not long ago drew up a long document in regard to streets, sidewalks, signs, and the like, and one of the provisions of the proposed ordinance, for such the document was, was that all sidewalks should be built "flush up" to the line of building and no space allowed for steps, areas, entries etc. One of the clauses of the new Building ordinance (Sec. 36, Art. I.) is: "The space of four feet from the building line on any sidewalk of streets that are sixty feet wide and upwards may be used for the construction of areas to light basements, or for steps, platforms, porches, or portices. The greatest projection of any cornice, balcony, railing, or any other part belonging to any building, shall not be beyond four feet from the building-line. The abovenamed gentlemen could in no wise agree upon the section, and the point will have to be settled by the Council. The principal points in which the new ordinance differs from the old one now in force are as follows:

It shall be unlawful to repair any frame building which is damaged to the extent of 50 per cent. No roof which is damaged to a greater entent than 50 per cent can be repaired; if damaged to a less extent, it may be repaired, but cannot be raised above the former heighth. The Superintendent of Buildings is to have full power to compel the taking down or strengthening of any building which is considered unsafe.

Sheds not exceeding 250 square feet and twelve feet high may be built of wood.

In reference to Mannard roofs it is provided that those having a greater inclination than 65 degrees shall be rendered fire-proof by coating the sheathing at least one inch deep with a firm plaster or ce-THE MODIFICATIONS MADE.
Superintendent Cleveland's revised Building

ment immediately under the incombastible weather covering of such roofs; slate roofs of a less inclination may be fixed directly to the sheathing of lath, provided that each course of sheathing shall be provided with cement in joints so far as such joints are to be covered by the succeeding course; also that a bed of similar cement shall be epread on the sheathing at the upper end of the slate, at least five inches in width and made finsh with the course of slate already laid, and forming a bed for the second course of slate. All dwelling-houses and all other buildings not over two stories in height having flat roofs shall have all the walls (except front; extend sixtuen inches above the roof, and not less than eight inches thick. Business buildings more than two stories high shall have their sides and rear walls carried two feet above the roof; division and party walls three feet above, forming fire-walls not less than twelve inches thick.

In the construction of any building, no wall should be carried to a greater height than two stories above any other wall.

The roof or coverings of all cornices may be sheathed with wood provided such sheathing shall be entirely covered with metal, or when composition roof is used, it may extend to within six inches of front edge of cornice, which space shall be of metal.

All signs above the sills of the third-story shall be of incombustible material.

Plank partitions aggregating more than 350 superficial feet in any one story shall not be allowed.

All stores, mills, and manufactories more that two stories high shall have fare-proof doors or shutters on every window and entrance where the same do not open on a street, or are within fifty feet of any opposite building.

The egress and stairways of theatres or rooms wherein crowds of people occasionally assemble or are kept at work shall, in no case, be less than five feet with nor aggregating the sees than two the providence of the same do not open on a street, or are within fifty feet of any opposite building.

NOTHING BUT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee appointed by the Council to examine into the resolution offered by Ald. Smith in relation to the establishment of a soup-house on the West Side, met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. McCrea presiding. Mayor Heath, Mrs. Walbert, President of the Good Samaritan Society, and Mr. Franklin, of the Bethel Home, were also present.

Mr. Franklin, being called upon to state his views, said they had a large building which in the winter, while most of the sailors went away

views, said they had a large building which in the winter, while most of the sailors went away East, could be used for a soup-house. It was fitted up with stoves, ranges, and every facility for preparing and dispensing soup. They would furnish 100 gallons of soup a day, at 20 cents a gallon, to be sent to any part of the city. Persons sent to the Home would receive one-fifth of a gallon of soup and five ounces of bread for 5 cents, or its equivalent in coffee or something else.

Ald. McCrea was afraid this arrangement would be a delightful boon to a class of sound, healthy, but inordinately lazy vagrants. He would feed women and children first, and then if there were any soup left over it might go to the healthy loafers.

Mayor Heath stated that Mr. Ward, the packer, would furnish ox-tails, beef, and the other fleshly ingredients used in soup, free of charge.

Mrs. Walbert, President of the Good Samaritan Society. made a proposition similar to that of Mr. Franklin, with the exception that this institution was desirous of feeding women and children instead of men.

Mayor Heath stated that the Relief and Aid Society had recently fitted up a lodging-house on the South Side, the city furnishing the building, and the Society keeping it up. The native as well as the floating poor were being taken care of by this Society. He stated that he had known of instances where persons in great need had preferred to suffer instead of making known their wants, and they probably would have suffered until now if they had not been discovered by their friends and assisted by private benevolence. If these soup-houses were established, this class would probably come forward for help from time to time. He did not think the Relief and Aid Society would feel like undertaking anything in addition to what they were already doing. As to getting aid from the city, that was out of the question, as the appropriation had been exhausted.

After some further discussion, the Committee resolved to make a report to the Council recommending the Bethe

wards establishing soup-houses in connection with these institutions, it could not find a bet-ter use for its money.

THE CITY HALL.

Ald. Lawler appeared at the City-Hall yester-day for the first time in some days, he having been on a trip to St. Louis.

of respect to Ald. Murphy, who died Wednesday, and to allow all those who so desire to attend his funeral, which takes place at 10 o'clock this morning at his late residence, No. 44 North Market street.

The Mayor may be numbered among those who object to the plan proposed by Ald. Ballard for a new City-Hall. His Honor thinks that a failure to build on the Court-House Square would be a breach of faith with those owners of surrounding property who expected the erec-tion of a fine building there, and in thatex-pectation have built very handsome structures around the square.

A delegation of South Halsted street propertyowners called upon Mr. Jones in charge of the
Special Assessment Department and remonstrated against the levying of the assessment
made for the repairing of that thoroughfare.
Mr. Jones assured them that the assessment
would be held in abeyance till spring and that
nothing would be done upon the street till that
time. The gentlemen departed apparently satisfied.

Several of the agents of foreign insurance companies called at the Comptroller's office yesterday, and said that they would be ready to pay the 2 per cent of the net receipts demanded by the charter when Ducat & Lyon paid their share. Ducat & Lyon paid to the last cent yesterday afternoon, and it is now in order for the others to keep their promises or be brought to the notice of the Grand Jury Monday morning. The authorities are bound to have the city's dues collected.

One of the topics at present most interesting

One of the topics at present most interesting to the city officials, and one over which there is a good deal of thought and talk, is the necessity for changes in the construction of the theatres. The Committee on Fire and Water, who have had referred to them several resolutions looking to the adoption of measures for the prevention of fires in the places of amusement and the controlling of them, should any occur, have been and are busy considering the important questions. Ald. Kirk, who is one of the Committee, Fire-Marshal Benner, the Mayor, and the Corporation Counsel, talked the matter over yesterday afternoon, but what they concluded upon is not known to any but themselves. The Fire-Marshal and Ald. Kirk are of the opinion that it would be almost useless to have firemen in the theatres unless those men were trained to the business, and are in favor of having men of the regular Fire Department detailed nightly to attend during the performances, the theatres to compensate the city for the services of the employes. An inexperienced man would, they think, be at a loss to know what to do should a fire break out, while regular firemen, trained to the business, would be in their element.

Yesterday's Thieung contained a statement from Ald Ralland to the effect that the Lore for the services.

fire break out, while regular firemen, trained to the business, would be in their element.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a statement from Ald. Ballard to the effect that the Long John engine-house lot had been donated to the city with the provision that the lot should be used as an engine-house lot forever, and, if the city should use it for any other purpose, or attempt to dispose of it, it should revert back to the donor's heirs. Yesterday Comptroller Farwell looked the matter up, and finds the present Long John engine-house lot, known and described as Lots 4 and 5, and the west forty feet of Lot 8, and the west thirty feet of Lot 8, in Block 56 of the original Town of Chicago, was deeded Jan. 3, 1835, to the City of Chicago was deeded Jan. 3, 1835, to the City of Chicago by the Chamber of Commerce, for the consideration of \$20,000. But it also appears that the original Long John engine-house lot is known and described as "The forty-four feet north of and adjoining the twenty-two feet of Lot 4, Block 55, of the original Town of Chicago," and hence the present lot is not the one in question. But since the records of the original lot have been destroyed by the fire, there is nothing to show by what process and under what conditions it came into the possession of the city. The Chamber of Commerce Building covers the ground which comprised the original Long John engine-house lot, and it is said that the property now called the Long John engine-house lot was obtained by a trade.

ourt yesterday.

Another \$100,000 was yesterday au

Another \$100,000 was yesterday au

Another \$100,000 was yesterday au

The e'ection of county officers did not occupyesterday, because it appeared that the "Ring was not ready. The election is liable to b postponed until about the last of the most now, the excuse therefor being that the present officers hold over until that time.

The ex-Recorder and ex-Sheriff are the only county officers who have not filed their last semi-annual reports with the County Board. The latter owes the county a balance of about \$1,000 on his settlement in June last, and has been treated remarkably easily in the matter.

row, and that they must snape their alguments accordingly.

State's-Attorney Mills will enter actively upon his duties in the Criminal Court Monday. The calendar for the rest of the term was printed yesterday, from which it appears there will be a great rush in the effort to clear up all the iail cases before Jan. 1. Ten cases will have to be disposed of each day to accomplish the task.

When the effort was made to enjoin the County Board from entering into a contract with McNeil & Son for the stone-work on the new Court-House, the ex-President of the "Bean Club" evolved the idea that the work could be paid for from back taxes. Since then every effort has been made to collect said taxes, amounting to over \$400,000, but so far only \$17,000 has been realized,—scarcely enough to meet McNeil's first estimate.

Gen. Lieb is, by virtue of his position as

Gen. Lieb is, by virtue of his position as County Clerk, clerk to the County Board, and yesterday, upon seeing the strictures in these columns in reference to the manner in which his deputy was keeping the record of the expenditures of that body, he took a look through the so-called "ledger" to satisfy himself. He found the accounts just as had been represented, and he intends to see to it that the "ledger" is posted at once, and kept 50-

The Ladies' Centennial Association meets at 2:30 p. m. Monday in the Exposition Building. The exhibits are all back.

The sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Ryder in St. Paul's Universalist Church Sunday morning, the subject being the existence of God, will be repeated on Sunday morning, a general desire having been expressed for its repetition. The Hon. William Parsons, who ranks as one of the greatest of the foreign lecturers, will speak next Sunday afternoon before the Sunday Lecture Society, at McCormick Hall, at 3 o'clock, on "Sheridan, and the Wits and Orators of His Time." The hall will be lighted and warmed. Admission 10 cents.

Admission 10 cents.

The third of the afternoon series of free lectures at the Chicago Homeopathic College, corner Van Buren street and Michigan avenue (formerly the Chicago Academy of Design), will be delivered by Prof. R. N. Foster, this afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock sharp. Subject, "Our Physical Conscience, and the Penalty for Violating It." The public are invited.

A resultance lectures of a resy entertain.

A popular-science lecture of a very entertaining kind will be delivered at the hall of the Union Catholic Library Association this evening, by the Rev. A. A. Lambert, S. J., Professor of Premierry in St. Ignatius College. The catholic Caemical Affinity," will be brought within the understanding of all, and will be beautifully illustrated by many novel, interesting, and wonderful experiments. The public are invited.

CRIMINAL.

Edward Hall, colored, drummed for the colored Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Second Ward through the campaign, and got even with them by pawning the drum. The Captain of the company caused Hall to be locked up in the

Richard Powers, a recent graduate of Felton's The water, sewerage, street, and bridge employes will be paid to-morrow about \$19,000.

hotel of stone-breakers, was yesterday arrested and confined at the Chicago Avenue Station by Officer O'Connor, charged with stealing several robes and other articles from George L. Cong-don, No. 91 Walton place.

The detectives have a carte blanche to run in all ropers and disreputables upon the shortest notice, and some of the more honest ones are doing good work in this direction. Charles Davis and James Owens were added to the list yesterday by Detectives Heinzman and Bauder. Each took a change of venue to Justice Pollak, and was held in \$600 bell. and was held in \$600 bail.

Dick Weaver, who was some time ago ed and held to the Criminal Court for the larce ed and held to the Criminal Court for the larce-ny of four dozen hats from Sweet, Demoster & Co., wholesale hatters on Monroe street, but who promptly jumped his bail, was put in the toils again by Detective Whalen, and is now locked up at the Central Station. Detective Steele also has something to say regarding Weaver's more recent antics.

Steele also has something to say regarding Weaver's more recent anties.

M. V. Brown, of No. 125 Clark street, was yesterday held in \$500 bonds by Justice Summerfield for swindling, upon complaint of M. Y. Halley, who avers that Brown was his partner in a tea speculation about a year ago, and that upon false pretenses he succeeded in defrauding him out of \$500. Halley recently advertised for another partner, and was accidentally confronted by Brown as one of the applicants. Hence his arrest.

Kate Stokes and Willie Weiss, like their pretty namesakes, Katie Lee and Willie Gray, in the poem, carry half each other's burdens up the hill, or, in thieves' parlance, are "working the same racket." It is only last week that they were arrested for shop-lifting at Field & Leiter's, and were held to the Criminal Court. Yesterday they were again before Justice Kaufmann, and sent in \$500 each to the Criminal Court for shop-lifting at the store of Henry Nelson, on Division street. And last evening Sergt. Bischoff captured Henry Weiss for the larceny of a quantity of clothing from A. P. H. rris, of No. 116 Clark street. The latter is 14 years old, Willie is only 12, and Katie is 17. They are members of a family of inveterate shop-lifters, three of whom are now in jail.

Upon information received by Detective John Ryan, Detectives Simmons and Macauley last evening captured in a West Division den John McAlpine and George Harris, who are undoubtedly the two men who attempted the bold daylight robbery upon Andrew Mount, confectioner on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. While Mount's back was turned one of them struck him senseless with a billy, while the other went for the till, but before getting anything they were alarmed by the entrance of a party of boys. Mr. Mount will be given a look at their physiognomies today, and will undoubtedly be able to identify both. Further, it is thought that the men have done considerable "holding-up" of late, and the detectives are in search of evidence of that fact.

fact.

Edward Elliott, whose right name is supposed to be Webber, was before Justice Summerfield yesterday charged with obtaining money under false pretenses from servant girls in search of situations. Mrs. Schmidt, keeper of an intelligence office at Nos 416 Wabash avenue, was the complainant. Elliott is the same fellow who, about a year ago, enticed a servant girl to the Gardner House under pretense that in a few days he would take her into his employ at a country villa, and then after obtaining a portion of her jewelry, which he pawned at a Clark street shop for \$11, abandoned her. The poor girl's clothing was selzed by the hotel in default of her board bill, and she was lett penniless. But Detectives Macauley and Simmons captured him by a neat dodge, and put him in the House of Correction for ninety days.

Police-Justice shops presided over by Justices inal lot have been destroyed by the fire, there is nothing to show by what process and under what conditions it came into the possession of the city. The Chamber of Commerce Building covers the ground which comprised the original Long John engine-house lot, and it is said that the property now called the Long John engine-house lot was obtained by a trade.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Grand Jury was engaged again yesterday with jail cases.

Judge Williams will take Judge Gary's place in the Criminal Court in January.

The County "Ring" the past year increased the floating debt of the county \$50,000.

The Hinadale Granite Company, recently awarded the contract for the columns and pllasters for the new Court-House, have ordered the contract for the columns and pllasters for the new Court-House, have ordered the

GRAND SUCCESS.

The auction cale of Mons. Givinout's superbeolicetion of Italian marble works of art, French clocks, etc., at 108 Madison street, will close at 11 o'clock this morning, when every article remaining will positively be sold. There are a few of the finest twenty-one-day clocks, and some rare Italian marble vases, groups, etc. Parties looking for beautiful and lasting holiday grits should attend the sale. Mesers. Elison, Pomeroy & Co., auctioneers.

As the fire in Templeton's bakery this morning was confined to the front part of the bailding, there will be no interruption whatever to the business—the rear portion, where the manufacturing is done, being wholly uninjured.

Our art room will be open every evening until after the holidays, and will be so thoroughly light-ed that visitors can examine the pictures sathfac-torily. Wolcott & Co., corner of Wabach avenue and Adams street.

VALUABLE AND PURE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking-Powder, like other pure articles, has a valuation, and cannot be sold as cheap as the adulterated kinds. MARRIAGES.

SNADER -HOUSTON -On the 11th inst., by the lev. A. W. Patten, Mr. Samuel W. Snadar, of yracnee, Ind., and Miss Terese M., second aughter of William P. Houston, of Boston, Mass. BOWER-CUYLER—On the 13th inst. at Park-av., by the Rev. David Swing. Robert A Sower and Miss Charlotte E. Cuyler, both of the lity.

DEATHS

ADAMS—At Millington. III., of consumption.
Dec. 13. Cornelia H., beloved wife of Wright Adams, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, aged 31 years.

PINEGER—Dec. 14, at 393 Lincoln-sv. Ann. wife of William Pineger, formerly of Belvidere, III. Funeral from residence on Saturday, at 1 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of family invited.

EDGEWORTH—Of paralysis of the bowels is the 72d year of his age, Thomas Edgeworth, his of 307 South Jefferson-st. at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Martin McNichols, No. 454 West

Taylor-st.
Funeral by carriages to Calvary Priday, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock. at 11 o'clock.

REED—At Hinsdale, Ill., of typhoid-pneumonis, on the 13th inst., Mary Virginia, wife of John Warner Reed, and daughter of Rezin Lancaster, of this city, aged 26 years.

Funeral services at the house, Hinsdale, Saurday, Dec. 16, at 12 o'clock. A special car for friends and relatives in Chicago leares the C. B. & Q. R. R. depot at 11 o'clock, stopping at Indiana-av. station. Same car returning leaves Hinsdale at 1 p. m. and Chicago at 2 p. m. for Oakwoods Cemetery.

STORE FOR RENT.

TIONS IN CHICAGO, FOR WHOLESALE HARDWARE, RAILWAY SUPPLIES, OB GROCERIES. No. 88 Michigan-av., between Lake and Randolph; same block wish J. V. Ayer, Hall & Kimeark, Offices of Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. R. R. Companies, and opposite Ingraham, Corbin (Max.)

May.

New building, just completed, and is built extenstrong, for a heavy business.

Apply to MARTIN ANDREWS, 153 and 155 Lasalless.,

Or to MEAD & COE, in same building.

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ioneers, 84 and 86 Randor For Friday Morning, Dec. 15, at 9:30

DOUBLE SALE Splendid New Parlor & Chamber Sets which we have positive orders to seil. New mints Brussels and Velvet Carpets,

Which must be sold. A full line good second-pets, Lounges, Bofas, Easy-Chairs, Gen HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Plated-Ware, General Merchandise, Holiday Goods, etc., etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. POSITIVELY TO CLOSE.

At Il o'clock this Morning.

ONLY SALE OF THE FINE COLLECTION ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY,
MARBLE, PIGURES,
PRENCH 21-DAY CLOCKS,
PARISIAN PIGURES, GROUPS, &c., &c., &c. At 108 MADISON-ST.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctre. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. ADIES' FINE FURS ... RETAIL SALE.

SEAL MUFFS, BOAS, AND SACQUES,
MINK MUFFS, BOAS, AND SACQUES,
MINK MUFFS, BOAS, AND SACQUES,
MEDIUM FURS, ROBES, ETC.,
FRIDAT MURNING, DEC. 15, at 10 o'clock.
At BUTTERS & CO.'S, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BAR GLASSWARE,

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 15, at 10 o'el'k.

At Abram French & Co.'s, 101 & 103 Wabash WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. BUTTERS & CO.'S Regular Saturday Sale.

OVER 800 LOTS OF

Purniture, Housekeeping Goods, &c.,
30 rolis Carpet,
10 casks White Ware,
7 casks Yellow Ware,
30 cases Rhine Wine,
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec., 18, 22 520 cylick, as
their salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wahash-av.

OF ABRAM FRENCH & CO., AT AUCTION. 101 & 103 WABASH-AV., Monday Morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

THE GREAT RETAIL STOCK

68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9:30 o'clock, 14 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots, Imported Vases, Mantel and Tollet Sets, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. We shall close, to pay advances, the largest and be amorted stock of Parior and Chamber Sets, Marble to Tables, Wainut Bedateaus and Bureaus, Hall Trees, Esp Chairs, Lounges, Wainut Chairs and Rockers, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Bookcasos, Parior and Office Desks, Show-cases, Mattresses, 30 doz. Coal Soutties, etc., Made-sig Carpets.

AUCTION SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES. Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the store of P. B. Weare & Co., 83. Market-st., Chicago, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, between 4, 100 and 4, 200 Buffale Robes of various grades. Parties wishing to purchase can examine the goods by call-wishing to purchase can examine the goods by callwishing to purchase can examine the golding upon P. B. Weare & Co., at the place about A. C. LEIGHTON.

CANDY CELEBRATED thron the Union -expressed parts. 1 b and apwar 25, 40, 60c per b. Adorders GUNTHER, Contioner. Chicago. PARTLY MADE SHIRTS.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress-Shirts. The very best, 6 for \$6; can be finished as easily as sewing a straight seam.

KKEP MNFR'G CO., 173 Rust Madison-St. PERFUMERY. "MARS" A twenty-five cent size of the exquisite "Mare" Cologne is now issued. Larger sizes, it. \$2, and \$3. 50. BUCK & BAYNER, Druggietz, Chicage.

COLLARS. Keep's Collars. VOLUME XX

FIGUR

Note the following WEBER'S AW

Tor sympathetic, pure, and rith greatest power, as shown Grand, equare, and Upright Pis telligence and todicity in their and easy touch, which as the womptiy to its requirements. of a SOUL in the inst

If there is still ar the "FIGURE" report TONE, QUALITY, E each being 6, and the

156 ST THE CHICAGO

THE CHICAGO Great Republican DOLLAR WEEKL THE BEST PAPE FARMER,

PROSPECTUS Twenty Weeklies for I

POLITICIAN,

BANKER

, se country has passed the dential contest, and the resultangerous and unsatisfactory the unprecedented closeness angry disputes as to the votes the failure of the Constitu GOV. HATES eves that Hayes has rece rainst 184 for Tilden, at inaugurated Presiden

DANGER OF ANO But there are grave apprehily, ravenous crowd of office-lawless and violent means to candidate into the office of C peace-loving and law-abidin party, must stend togethe crush out the incendiary threatening to light the tore which would bring ruin and country.

The coming year promises ful and exciting of any since uns will do everything in its President peacefully and law to restore harmony and confi Let us never despair of the Farm Chroaco Tune While THE CHICAGO TE

newspaper, and contributed in the United States to the is always independent and sion of its views, and aims partisan; and while holding country higher. CEMERAL CRA
The general character of T
is too well established to an
its news department it is see
United States. The Week
carefully prepared summar
week, brought down to the la
Literary, political, financia
tural topics will constitute,
foatures of the Weekly Edit
be spared to increase its attre
partments. Its market rep
embracing all the informat
quire for the intelligent tra
both as sellers and buyers.

The Weekly Transvasis a
of the same size as THE Da
ing of fifty-six columns of c
and, as a Family Newspay
make-up, is unsurpassed by
GREAT REDUCTIC
THE TRIBUNE will be fu

Club of ten

Club of twenty (one dollar

Daily Tribune, per month.

Tri-Weekly, single copy...

Tri-Weekly, clubs of ten

Tri-Weekly, per month...

Sunday issue, great double

and religious, per year

Saturday issue, 12 pages, a

per year

Specimen copies sent free Specimen copies sent fr Give Post-Office address nd County.

Remittances may be press, Post-Office order Address THE T Corner Madison and Des NEW PUBL A MAGNIFIC

The Skeleto

By H. W. LONOFFLLOW.

Rach stanza surrounder artistic border. A compan Martin. "and the "Hangin full glit, \$5; morrocco. \$1. It is a beautiful uditionand twill gladden the he appropriate holiday gifts."

For sale by all hookseller. J. R. 08000D & CO

A Few Thoughts